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The Bad Boy and the Groceryman

The old groceryman had a war map spread out on the counter, and for an hour he had stood up in front of it, reading a morning paper, with his thumb on Port Arthur, his fingers covering the positions occupied by the Japanese and Russian forces in Manchuria, and his face working worse than the face of the Czar eating a caviar sandwich and ordering troops to the far east, at the same time shying at dynamite bombs of nihilists. There was a crash in front of the

CAME TO PRESENT ARMS.

grocery and the old man jumped behind a barrel, thinking Port Arthur had been blown up, and the Russian fleet torpedoed.

"Hello, Matsuma, you young monkey," said the old man, as the bad boy burst the door open and rushed in with a shovel at shoulder arms, and came to "present arms" in front of the old man, who came from behind the barrel and acknowledged the salute. "Say, now, honest, did you put that chunk of ice in the stove the day you skipped out last?"

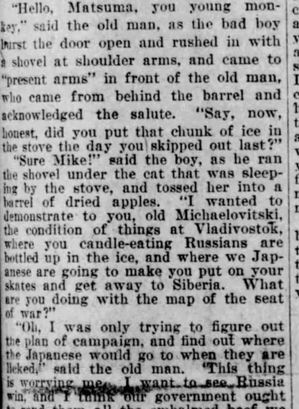
"Sure Mike!" said the boy, as he ran the shovel under the cat that was sleeping by the stove, and tossed her into a barrel of dried apples. "I wanted to demonstrate to you, old Michaelovitski, the condition of things at Vladivostok, where you candle-eating Russians are bottled up in the ice, and where we Japanese are going to make you put on your skates and get away to Siberia. What are you doing with the map of the seat of war?"

"Oh, I was only trying to figure out the plan of campaign, and find out where the Japanese would go to when they are licked," said the old man. "This thing is worrying me. I want to see Russia win, and I think our government ought to send them all the embalmed beef we had left from the war with Spain, but if we did you monkey Japanese would capture it, and have a military funeral over it, and go on eating fish and rice. When this country was in trouble, in 1864, the Russians sent a fleet of warships to New York and notified all Europe to stand back and look pleasant, and, by the great horn spoons, I am going to stand by Russia or bust. I would like to be over there at Port Arthur and witness an explosion of a torpedo under something. Egad, but I glory in the smell of gunpowder. Now, say, here is Port Arthur, by this barrel of dried apples, and there is Mushapata, by the ax handle barrel, see?"

"Well, you and I are just alike," said the boy. "Let's have a sham battle, right here in the grocery. Get down that can of powder."

"Tain't against the law, is it?" said the old man as he handed down a tin canister of powder. "I want excitement, and valuable information, but I don't want to unduly excite the neighbors."

"Oh, don't worry about the neighbors," said the boy, as he poured a little powder under the barrel of dried apples. "Now, as you say, this is Port Arthur. This chest of Oolong tea represents a Japanese cruiser outside the harbor. This box of codfish represents a Russian fort, see? and the stove represents a Russian cruiser. This barrel of axe handles is the Russian army, entrenched behind the bag of coffee. Now, we put a little powder under all of them, and lay a train from one to the other, and now you get out a few of those giant firecrackers you had left over from last Fourth of July, and a Roman candle, and we can illus-



WHEN THE FIREWORKS WENT OFF IN THE GROCERY.

trate the whole business so Alexovitch and Ito would take to the woods."

"No danger, is there?" said the old groceryman, as he brought out the fireworks, looking as happy and interested as the bad boy did. "I want to post myself on war in the far East, but I don't want to do anything that would occasion remark."

"Oh, remark nothing," said the boy, as he fixed a firecracker under a barrel of rice, another under a tin can of soda crackers, and got the Roman candle ready to touch off at the stove. "It will not make any more fuss than taking a flash-light photograph. Just a piff-s-s-sis—boom—and there you are, full of information."

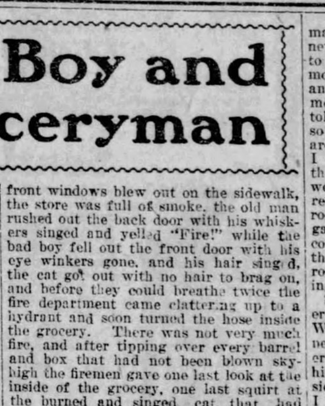
"Well, let-er-go-Gallagher," said the old man, sort of reckless like, as he got behind the cheese box. "Gol darn the expense, when you want to illustrate your ideas of war."

The boy lit the Roman candle, got behind a barrel of potatoes and turned the sputtering Roman candle on the giant firecracker under the stove, and when he saw the fuse of the firecracker was lighted, he turned the torch on the powder under the barrel of dried apples, and in a second everything went kiting; the barrel of dried apples with the cat in it went up to the ceiling, the stove was blown over the counter, the cheese box and the old groceryman went with a crash to the back end of the store, the front windows blew out on the sidewalk, the store was full of smoke, the old man rushed out the back door with his whiskers singed and yelled "Fire!" while the bad boy fell out the front door with his eye winkers gone, and his hair singed, the cat got out with no hair to brag on, and before they could breathe twice the fire department came clattering up to a hydrant and soon turned the hose inside the grocery. There was not very much fire, and after tipping over every barrel and box that had not been blown skyhigh the firemen gave one last look at the inside of the grocery, one last squirt at the burned and singed cat, that had crawled into a bag of cinnamon on the top shelf, and they went away, leaving the doors and windows open: the crowd dispersed, and the bad boy went in the front door, peered around under the counter, pulled the cork out of a bottle of olive oil and began to anoint himself where he had been scorched. Hearing a shuffling, as of arctic overshoes filled with water, in the back shed, and a still small voice, saying, "Well, I'll be condemned," he looked up and saw the red face of the old groceryman peeking in the back door.

"Come in, Alexandroviski, and rub some of this sweet oil on your countenance, and put some kerosene on your head, where the hair was. Gee! but you are a sight. Don't you go out anywhere and let a horse see you, or he will run away."

"Have all the forts and warships come down yet?" said the old man, looking up toward the ceiling, holding up his elbow to ward off any possible descending barrel or stove lid. "I now realize the truth of Gen. Sherman's remark that war is hell. Gosh! how it smarts where the skin is burnt off. Give me some of that salad oil." and the old man sopped the oil on his face and head, and the boy rubbed his lips and ears, and they looked at each other and tried to smile two cracked and wrinkled, scorched smiles, across the counter at each other. "Now, you little Japanese monkey, I hope you are satisfied, after you have wrecked my store, and fitted me for the hospital, and I want you to get out of here, and never come back. By ginger, I know when I have got enough war. They can settle that affair at Mukden, or Holoyahoo, or any old place. I wash my hands of the whole business. Git, you Spitz. What did you pour so much powder around the floor for? All I wanted was a little innocent illustration of the horrors of war, not an explosion."

"That's what I wanted, too," said the boy, as he looked up on the top shelf at the cat, that was licking herself where the hair used to be. "How did I know that powder would burn so quick? Say, you are unreasonable. Do you think I will



FISHING BAREHEADED TO MAKE HIS HAIR GROW.

go off and leave you to die here under the counter of blood poisoning, like a dog that has eaten a loaded sausage? Never! I am going to nurse you through this thing, and bring you out as good as new. I know how you feel towards me. Dad felt the same way towards me, down in Florida, the time he got skun. You old people don't seem to appreciate a boy that tries to teach you useful nollig."

"What about your dad getting skun in Florida? I never heard about it," said the old groceryman, as he took a hand mirror and looked at his burned face.

"Why, that was when we first got down there," said the boy, looking at the old man and laughing. "Gee! but you would make a boy laugh if his lips were chapped. You look like a greased pig at a barbecue. Well, when we struck Florida, and dad got so he could assimilate high balls, and eat oranges off the trees, like a giraf, he said he wanted to go fishing, and get tanned up, so we hired a boat and I rowed while dad fished. I ast him why he didn't try that new prescription to raise hair on his bald head that I read of in a magazine, to go bareheaded in the sun He ast me if anybody ever raised any hair on a bald head that way, and I told him about Mr. Rockefeller, who had only one hair on his head, and he played golf bareheaded and in two weeks had to have his hair cut with a lawn mower, 'cause it made his brain ache. Dad said if Rockafeller could raise hair by the sunshine method he could, and he threw his straw hat overboard, and began to fish in the sun for fish and hair. Well, you'd a dide to see dad's head after the blisters began to raise. First, he thought the blisters was hair, but when we got back to the hotel and he looked in a glass, he see it wasn't hair worth a cent. His head and face looked like one of these hippopotamuses, and dad was mad. If I could have got dad in a side show I could have made a barrel of money, but he won't never make a show of hisself, not even to make money, he is so proud. There is more proud flesh on dad than there is on any man I ever nursed. Well, dad ast me what was good for blisters, and I told him lime juice was the best thing, so he sent me to get some limes. They are a little sour thing, like a lemon, and I told him to cut one in two and soak the juice on his head and face, and I went to supper, 'cause dad looked so disreputable he wouldn't go to the dining room. When I bought the limes the man gave me a green persimmon, and of course dad got the persimmon instead of the lime, and when I came back to our room after supper dad was in bed, yelling for a doctor.

Say, you know how a persimmon puckers your mouth up when you eat it? Well, dad had just sopped himself with persimmon juice, and his head was puckered up like the hide of an elephant, and his face and cheeks were drawn around sideways, and wrinkled so I was scart. I gave him a mirror to look at hisself, and when he got one look he said: "Henery, it is all over with your dad, you might just as well call in a lawyer to take my measure for a will, and an undertaker to fill me with stuff so I will keep till they get me home by express, with handles on. What was that you called that fruit I sopped my head with?" and he groaned like he was at a revival. Well, I told him he had used the persimon instead of the lime juice I told him to, and that I would cure him, so I got a cake of dog soap and laundered dad, and put on stuff to take the swelling out, and the next day he began to notice things. It would have been all right only a chambermaid told somebody the mean old man with the pretty boy in 471 had the smallpox, and that settled it. You know in a hotel they are offal sensitive about smallpox, 'cause all the boarders will leave if a man has a pimple on hisself, so they made dad and I go into quarantine in a hen house for a week, and dad said it was all my fault trying to get him to raise hair like Rockefeller. Well, I must go home and explain to ma how I lost my hair and eye-winkers. If I was in your place I would take a little tar and put it on where your hair was before the explosion," and the bad boy went out, leaving the old groceryman drawing some tar out of the barrel, on to a piece of brown paper, and dabbling it on his head with his finger.

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A YOUNG PRIEST'S DILEMMA

An amusing story is told of Scattery Island, in connection with St. Patrick. A newly ordained priest was invited to give the panegyric of the saint on his feast day in Limerick. The cathedral was crowded, and the sacristy through which the young and nervous preacher had to pass on his way to the pulpit was filled with clerical students, many of whom were friends of the orator. As he threaded his way through them he whispered to one of them who was a bit of a wag, "Tell me where St. Patrick was born?" "In Scattery Island, of course. Surely you know that." The preacher delivered a well-prepared and eloquent discourse which was highly appreciated by all those who were listening to him and who were, like himself, citizens of Limerick of the violated treaty. The aged bishop, who was very deaf, had been wheeled to the front of the pulpit stairs, from whence, with ear trumpet, he could follow the discourse of the preacher, who was a protege of his. Everything was right until near the close, when the young priest wished to speak of St. Patrick's birthplace. He then delivered himself some in this manner: "What an encouragement it ought to be to you to lead holy lives, you faithful Catholics of Limerick, to know that the great apostle of Ireland was born on that sacred little island, Scattery Island, at the mouth of your splendid river." The bishop could not stand this falsification of all history, so he shouted out: "That is not true, sir, he was not born there." The poor young orator then said: "His lordship, the bishop, corrects me and says that St. Patrick was not born on that island. But it matters not much when we consider that its soil was made sacred by his footsteps and hallowed by his tears and prayers." And he would have continued in that strain, but the bishop could restrain himself no longer and shouted out in a voice still louder than before, "Come down, sir, come down at once, and don't be teaching my people what is false. St. Patrick was never on Scattery Island, nor, for the matter of that, did he set his foot at all on County Clare, but he blessed that county from Limerick."—Donohoe's Magazine.

THE HISTORY OF SHEEP.

Of all domesticated animals the sheep has, from time immemorial, been most closely associated with mankind. An erudite author sixty years ago, having laboriously collated an assortment of allusions to sheep made by sacred and profane writers, concluded that the history of these animals is so interwoven with the history of man that they never existed in a wild state at all. Biblical history from the time of Abel is full of allusions to the flocks which formed the chief possessions of the Jewish people, and their neighbors. The spoils of war and the tribute of vassal kings largely consisted of sheep. Thus we read that Mesha, king of Moab, was a sheep master, and rendered unto the king of Israel 100,000 lambs and 100,000 rams with the wool. Moses after his victory over the Midianites obtained as loot no less than 675,000 sheep, and long before the Christian era sheep were cultivated in western Europe. Spain and Italy possessed them from an unknown period, although long after Rome was founded the inhabitants had not learned to shear the fleece; and, until the time of Pliny, the practice of plucking it from the skin was not wholly abandoned.—Outing.

His Literary Disease.

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the supreme court of the United States, says that a certain prolific author once consulted the elder Holmes.

"I am not at all in good health," said the author. "I have thought, Dr. Holmes, that perhaps I write too much for my constitution."

"Not for your constitution, my dear fellow," gently replied the genial doctor, "but for your reputation."

Two Birds at One Snap.

When the boys of the National Guard of the state of New Jersey were recently at Sea Girt getting experience in camp life and practice at shooting they indulged in the play of the camp as well as in its work. Part of that play was "blanket tossing," and part of the shooting was in camera snapshots, with the result of a bull's-eye on two of the blanket victims in midair.

SEEDS FOR FARMERS.

Uncle Som Prepares for Gratuitous Distribution.

The largest annual congressional seed distribution ever made by Uncle Sam was begun this week, says the Washington Star. Within the next three or four months over 1,000 tons of garden, flower and field seeds will be distributed among the people of every state and territory in the Union, at a cost of $290,000—the amount appropriated by congress at its last session for this purpose. The total distribution this year will amount to about 50,000 packages.

Some important changes in the plan of conducting this distribution have been established by the department of agriculture. With a view of handling the seed to better advantage the country has been divided into six districts, and seeds and plants particularly adapted to each district will be distributed therein at an earlier time than heretofore.

In past years much complaint has been made by the people of receiving seed too late in the season to be of particular good. The department has not been responsible for this condition, it is said, but the fault lay with the congressman, who, to a large extent, were tardy in making out their lists for their quota. It is expected to overcome this condition by beginning the distribution earlier than has been the custom in the past.

There will be, as usual, a distribution of miscellaneous vegetable seed, put up with five packets in a package, and each senator, representative and delegate in congress will have 14,500 such packages to his credit.

The number of flower seeds allotted to each congressman has been increased to 500 packages, and arrangements have been made whereby representatives having city constituents may exchange vegetable seeds for flower seeds if they so desire. A special collection of flower seeds will be prepared for those having strictly city constituents, the varieties chosen being suitable for window boxes, lots and small dooryards.

The plan adopted heretofore of putting up special collections of cotton and tobacco seeds best adapted to the districts into which they are sent will be continued. This work has proven very satisfactory, as through it many valuable varieties have been distributed. Seventy packages, one peck each, will be sent to districts growing cotton. In tobacco-growing districts 110 packages, containing five papers each, will be distributed.

Each senator and representative will have to his credit thirty packages of lawn grass seed. The forage crop seed allotment has not yet been made, but will likely be made larger than heretofore. Sorghum and beet sugar seeds will be allotted in good quantity, but only placed in sections of the country where it is possible to grow them. Bulbs will be allotted in twenty boxes, containing seven bulbs each. Bulbs will hereafter be sent out in the spring instead of the fall.

The distribution of plants and grape vines will be similar to that of last year. The allotment of strawberry plants will be ten packages, containing fifteen plants each. The grape vines will be eight packages to each quota, containing five vines in each.

No trees will be distributed free by the government this year.

The congressional seed distribution is to be made a factor in the education of American youth, and the promotion of that nature study is earnestly advocated by Secretary Wilson. The idea is urged upon the teachers of the country to incorporate with the course of study taught in common schools the first principles of agriculture, and he has perfected plans to that end.

Nature study is the study of live things, as contrasted with the study of dead things, and is virtually a study of the first rudiments of agriculture. Under the system which is to be inaugurated this year large quantities of seeds are to be distributed free, on congressional order, of course, to the school children of the country. Accompanying the seeds will be circulars giving directions for their cultivation, etc., and it is the belief of Secretary Wilson that a liberal education may be imparted by the intelligent teacher to the pupils in her charge by means of window gardens and little gardens in which these seeds will be grown.

Simple instruction in the principles of germination will be made doubly interesting by the object lessons which will be before the children's eyes. The difference between the methods of germination of wheat and beans, for instance, will convey an insight into the mysteries of nature which could be but poorly taught from books. As the plants grow and thrive under the tender care which they are sure to receive at the hands of the interested pupils those processes by which the elements of soil and air are utilized and converted into plant cells will be explained by the teacher and absorbed by the pupils, not only without effort, but with pleasure.

"The highest aim of an educator should be to educate the people, and all of them, along lines of the greatest usefulness to them and the commonwealth," said Secretary Wilson. He believes that this plan will be the means of encouraging an interest in agriculture and of laying the foundation in many juvenile minds for more advanced agricultural education. He anticipates that it will have the effect of inspiring in the farmer's boy or girl an interest in farming as a profession and of cultivating the habit of close observation so necessary to the successful agriculturist.

The demand for seeds last winter exceeded the supply, therefore, Congress increased the appropriation from $270,000 to $290,000 for this year's distribution. Congressmen had their mails burdened with requests for garden seeds, and they importuned the secretary of agriculture for these small packages as much as they have the President for patronage. The senators and representatives from the south have been more urgent in late years than those from other sections of the country.

It is stated that in 1900, 14,738,868 packages of seed were sent out, while in 1904 it is proposed to send out 50,000,000 packages, an increase of more than 300 per cent. in amount distributed in five years. Meanwhile the cost has risen from $4.45 per thousand in 1901—under the contract system—to $6 per thousand, under the department of agriculture, which now makes the distribution. In 1896 the distribution cost $76,000, while in 1904 it will cost more than $290,000.

RAIN AFTER BATTLE.

The question whether rain is caused by the concussion which occurs in a battle is again under discussion, says the Baltimore American. The only answer based on facts which can be given is that sometimes it is and sometimes it is not, the phenomenon depending on the condition of the atmosphere when the battle is raging. The atmosphere is sometimes in a condition when a very slight thing will cause a precipitation, while at others the condition is such that the most tremendous efforts fail to get a response from the clouds. At Liao Yang there was a flood after the fighting, which compelled the soldiers of both armies to wade in mud for several days, and during the battle of Sahke river there were violent thunderstorms, with great downpours.

This does not establish a general principle. There have been great battles which were not followed by rain, though, so far as information is available, battles have been very often followed by rain. This shows a tendency of concussion to precipitate rain, but the atmosphere must be in sympathy, or there will be no rain. This is confirmed by the experience of the vine-growers in Austria-Hungary, Italy and France. While they have attracted rain and driven away hail by their devices oftener than they have failed, and have thereby saved many millions of dollars, their work has simply shown that when atmospheric conditions were favorable they were able to assist nature, and when they were not favorable they were helpless.

Meteorology is not yet a science in any scientific sense. There is scarcely a principle in it established beyond recall, and yet its votaries are more dogmatic than those in any other science. This is perfectly natural. It is so in the beginnings of all sciences, and at the outset of most enterprises. The less that is known the more there is taken for granted. The relation of battles to rain is a curious and interesting phenomenon, but it is greatly hampered by the lack of accurate statistics. Several governments have made experiments for the purpose of producing rain, but none of them has been satisfactory. With the fact to go on that battles do not always produce rain, the main object of such experiments

The November Meteors

The Earth Will Cross the Path of Two Great Streams.

Within the present month, the earth will intersect the orbits of two of the five most important meteor streams known. The crossing of the track of the Leonid meteor stream will be on the night of next Tuesday, the 15th; that of the Andromed stream will be on Monday night, the 28th. The names given these streams or swarms refer to the constellations from which they appear to come. In the first, the point at which the "shooting stars" first become visible appears to be in the constellation Leo; in the second, this point appears to be in Andromeda. Of course, this is a deceptive appearance, because there is nothing in the sky to give the eye any indication of relative distance. Of course the meteor swarm envelopes the earth, and the minute fragments which fall by gravitation start at a point only a few hundred miles, possibly a few thousand, from us; while the constellation from which they appear to fall is uncounted millions of miles distant.

Popularly, meteors are called "shooting stars." The word "shooting" is acceptable, as it certainly describes vividly their appearance as they flash across the vault of heaven. But the word "star" is incorrect. Aside from the sun and moon, the visible firmament objects in the sky are classed as planets and stars. The planets are part of our system, and revolve around our sun; the stars are each suns like our own, many of them much larger than is he. A meteor is not a star. It is a minute fragment of matter—one of the "chips from the workshop in which the universe was made," as some writer picturesquely has said.

From the magnificent meteoric display on the night of November 13, 1833, the greatest on record, dates the beginning of scientific investigation of the nature of such phenomena. The writer recalls the description given him of the 1833 display by his mother, then a young girl, who was so fascinated by the awe-inspiring spectacle that she remained up all through the night to witness it. She compared it to "a driving snow-storm in which every flake glowed with the white light of a star." Many ignorant people believed the end of the world had come, and that they were witnessing the opening of the sixth seal mentioned in Revelations, vi, 13: "And the stars of heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind."

The writer can not forbear giving an incident, told often by his mother with glee, of a young man of 18, a lodger in a neighboring family, who for some reason wakened just before dawn—for the first time in his life, presumably. Being engaged to go several miles to attend a "hog butchering," he went out to feed his horse, and witnessed the sublime spectacle. When reproached by his family for not summoning them to look he said: "Why, I supposed that was the way the stars always went away every morning!"

Professor Denison Olmsted, of Yale, was the first to announce the true character of the phenomenon—that it was due to the earth's crossing the path of a vast swarm of meteors moving around the sun. This suggested that it was recurrent at regular intervals; and the astronomers wrestled with this problem until 1864, when Professor Hubert A. Newton, of Yale, showed that a meteoric shower, the result of the earth's crossing its path, was first recorded in A. D. 902, and that it recurred at intervals of a little more than 33 years.

The minute bodies forming this meteor stream are not distributed evenly around the immense orbit, which is a narrow ellipse, its outer ends beyond the orbit of Uranus, its nearest approach to the sun being a little inside the earth's orbit. The main body takes a little over 33 years to make the circuit of this orbit; hence the largest displays are separated in time by that period.

There was a display in 1866, but trivial in comparison with that of 1833. In 1899, the display was disappointing. It is the theory of astronomers that the attraction of those mighty planets, Jupiter and Saturn, has caused a deflection of the most compact portion of this meteor stream, so that its path no longer intersects the earth's orbit at the old meeting-point. Still, every year, there is a noticeable increase in the number of meteors at the time the path of the stream is crossed; and all astronomers are alert every year to watch for developments.

The next development in meteoric study was the discovery of an intimate relationship between these meteor streams and comets. In 1867 it was shown that the orbit of the Leonids was the same as that of Tempel's comet, which had appeared in 1866. In 1872, Biela's comet which had divided into two in 1846, failed to return; but on the night of November 27, 1872, when the earth was passing close to the orbit of the missing comet, a new and brilliant shower of meteors, apparently radiating from Andromeda, made its appearance. This shower was repeated in 1885 and 1892. It was not seen in 1899. But the astronomers will watch for a possible recurrence on the night of November 28.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Brewster's Millions

By George Barr McCutcheon.....

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CHAPTER XI

COALS OF FIRE.

It was not that he had realized heavily in his investments which caused his friends and his enemies to regard him in a new light; his profit had been quite small, as things go on the Exchange in these days. The mere fact that he had shown such foresight proved sufficient cause for the reversal of opinion. Men looked at him with new interest in their eyes, with fresh confidence. His unfortunate operations in the stock market had restored him to favor in all circles. The man, young or old, who could do what he had done with Lumber and Fuel well deserved the new promises that were being made for him.

Brewster bobbed uncertainly between two emotions—elation and distress. He had achieved two kinds of success—the desired and the undesired. It was but natural that he should feel proud of the distinction the venture had brought to him on one hand, but there was reason for despair over the acquisition of $50,000. It made it necessary for him to undertake an almost superhuman feat — increase the number of his January bills. The plans for the ensuing spring and summer were dimly getting into shape and they covered many startling projects. Since confiding some of them to "Nopper" Harrison, that gentleman had worn a never-decreasing look of worry and anxiety in his eyes.

Rawles added to his despair a day or two after the Stock Exchange misfortune. He brought up the information that six splendid little puppies had come to bless his Boston terrier family, and Joe Bragdon, who was present, enthusiastically predicted that he could get $100 apiece for them. Brewster loved dogs, yet for one single horrible moment he longed to massacre the helpless little creatures. But the old affection came back to him, and he hurried out with Bragdon to inspect the brood.

"And I've either got to sell them or kill them," he groaned. Later on he instructed Bragdon to sell the pups for $25 apiece, and went away, ashamed to look their proud mother in the face.

Fortune smiled on him before the day was over, however. He took "Subway" Smith for a ride in the "Green Juggernaut," bad weather and bad roads notwithstanding. Monty lost control of the machine and headed for a subway excavation. He and Smith saved themselves by leaping to the pavement, sustaining slight bruises, but the great machine crashed through the barricade and dropped to the bottom of the trench far below. To Smith's grief and Brewster's delight the automobile was hopelessly ruined, a clear loss of many thousands. Monty's joy was short-lived, for it was soon learned that three luckless workmen down in the depths had been badly injured by the green meteor from above. The mere fact that Brewster could and did pay liberally for the relief of the poor fellows afforded him little consolation. His carelessness, and possibly his indifference, had brought suffering to these men and their families which was not pleasant to look back upon. Lawsuits were avoided by compromises. Each of the injured men received $4,000.

At this time everyone was interested in the charity bazaar at the Astoria. Society was on exhibition, and the public paid for the privilege of gazing at the men and women whose names filled the society columns. Brewster frequented the booth presided over by Miss Drew, and there seemed to be no end to his philanthropy. The bazaar lasted two days and nights, and after that period his account-book showed an even "profit" of nearly $3,000. Monty's serenity, however, was considerably ruffled by the appearance of a new and aggressive claimant for the smiles of the fair Barbara. He was a Californian of immense wealth and unbounded confidence in himself, and letters to people in New York had given him a certain entree. The triumphs in love and finance that had come with his two score years and ten had demolished every vestige of timidity that may have been born with him. He was successful enough in the world of finance to have become four or five times a millionaire, and he had fared so well in love that twice he had been a widower. Rodney Grimes was starting out to win Barbara with the same dash and impulsiveness that overcame Mary Farrell, the cook in the mining-camp, and Jane Boothroyd, the school teacher, who came to California ready to marry the first man who asked her. He was a penniless prospector when he married Mary, and when he led Jane to the altar she rejoiced in having captured a husband worth at least $50,000.

He vied with Brewster in patronizing Barbara's booth, and he rushed into the conflict with an impetuousity that seemed destined to carry everything before it. Monty was brushed aside, Barbara was preempted as if she were a mining claim and ten days after his arrival in New York, Grimes was the most talked-of man in town. Brewster was not the sort to be dispatched without a struggle, however. Recognizing Grimes as an obstacle, but not as a rival, he once more donned his armor and beset Barbara with all the zest of a champion who seeks to protect and not to conquer. He regarded the Californian as an impostor and summary action was necessary. "I know all about him, Babs," he said one day after he felt sure of his position. "Why, his father was honored by the V. C., on the coast in '49."

"The Victoria Cross?" asked Barbara innocently.

"No, the vigilance committee."

In this way Monty routed the enemy and cleared the field before the end of another week. Grimes transferred his objectionable affection and Barbara was not even asked to be wife number three. Brewster's campaign was so ardent that he neglected other duties deplorably, falling far behind his improvident average. With Grimes disposed of, he once more forsook the battlefield of love and gave his harassed and undivided attention to his own peculiar business.

The fast-and-loose game displeased Miss Barbara greatly. She was at first surprised, then piqued, then resentful. Monty gradually awoke to the distressing fact that she was going to be intractable, as he put it, and forthwith undertook to smooth the troubled sea. To his amazement and concern she was not to be appeased.

"Does it occur to you, Monty,'" she said, with a gentle coldness that was infinitely worse than heat, "that you have been carrying things with a pretty high hand? Where did you acquire the right to interfere with my privileges? You seem to think I am not to speak to any man but you."

"O, come now, Babs," retorted Monty, "I've not been quite as unreasonable as that. And you know yourself that Grimes is the worst kind of a bounder."

"I know nothing of the sort," replied the lady, with growing irritation. "You say that about every man who gives me a smile or a flower. Does it indicate such atrocious taste?"

"Don't be silly Barbara. You know perfectly well that you have talked to Gardner and that idiot Valentine by the hour, and I've not said a word. But there are some things I can't stand, and the impertinence of Grimes is one of them. Jove! he looked at you, out of those fishy eyes, sometimes as though he owned you. If you knew how many times I've fairly ached to knock him down!"

Inwardly Barbara was weakening a little before his masterfulness. But she gave no sign.

"And it never occurred to you," she said, with that exasperating coldness of the voice, "that I was equal to the situation. I suppose you thought Mr. Grimes had only to beckon and I would joyfully answer. I'll have you know, Monty Brewster, right now, that I am quite able to choose my friends, and to handle them. Mr. Grimes has character and I like him. He has seen more of life in a year of his strenuous career than you ever dreamed of in all your pampered existence. His life has been real, Monty Brewster, and yours is only an imitation."

It struck him hard, but it left him gentle.

"Babs," he said, softly, "I can take that from you. You don't really mean it, do you? Am I as bad as that?"

It was a moment for dominance, and he missed it. His gentleness left her cold.

"Monty," she exclaimed irritably, "you are terribly exasperating. Do make up your mind that you and your millions are not the only things in the world."

His blood was up now, but it flung him away from her.

"Some day, perhaps, you'll find out that there is not much besides. I am just a little too big, for one thing, to be played with and thrown aside. I won't stand it."

He left the house with his head high in the air, angry red in his cheeks, and a feeling in his heart that she was the most unreasonable of women. Barbara, in the meantime, cried herself to sleep, vowing she would never love Monty Brewster again as long as she lived.

A sharp cutting wind was blowing in Monty's face as he left the house. He was thoroughly wretched.

"Throw up your hands!" came hoarsely from somewhere, and there was no tenderness in the tones. For an instant Monty was dazed and bewildered, but in the next he saw two shadowy figures walking beside him. "Stop where you are, young fellow," was the next command, and he stopped short. He was in a mood to fight, but the sight of a revolver made him think again. Monty was not a coward, neither was he a fool. He was quick to see that a struggle would be madness.

"What do you want?" he demanded as coolly as his nerves would permit.

"Put up your hands quick!" and he hastily obeyed the injunction.

"Not a sound out of you or you get it good and proper. You know what we want. Get to work, Bill; I'll watch his hands."

"Help yourselves, boys. I'm not fool enough to scrap about it. Don't hit me or shoot, that's all. Be quick about it, because I'll take cold if my overcoat is open long. How's business been tonight?" Brewster was to all intents and purposes the calmest man in New York.

"Fierce!" said the one who was doing the searching. "You're the first guy we've seen in a week that looks good."

"I hope you won't be disappointed," said Monty genially. "If I'd expected this I might have brought more money."

"I guess we'll be satisfied," chuckled the man with the revolver. "You're awful nice and kind, mister, and maybe you wouldn't object to tellin' us when you'll be up dis way ag'in."

"It's a pleasure to do business with you, partner," said the other, dropping Monty's $300 watch in his pocket. "We'll leave car fare for you for your honesty." His hands were running through Brewster's pockets with the quickness of a machine. "You don't go much on jewelry, I guess. Are dese shoit buttons de real t'ing?"

"They're pearls," said Monty, cheerfully.

"My favorite jool," said the man with the revolver. "Clip 'em out, Bill."

"Don't cut the shirt," urged Monty. "I'm going to a little supper and I don't like the idea of a punctured shirt-front."

"I'll be careful as I kin, mister. There, I guess dat's all. Shall I call a cab for you, sir?"

"No, thank you. I think I'll walk."

"Well, just walk south a hundred steps without lookin' 'round er yellin' and you kin save your skin. I guess you know what I mean, pardner."

"I'm sure I do. Good-night."

"Good-night," came in chuckles from the two hold-up men. But Brewster hesitated, a sharp thought penetrating his mind.

"By gad!" he exclaimed, "you chaps are very careless. Do you know you've missed a roll of three hundred dollars in this overcoat pocket?" The men gasped and the spasmodic oaths that came from them were born of incredulity. It was plain that they doubted their ears.

"Say it ag'in," muttered Bill, in bewildered tones.

"He's stringin' us, Bill," said the other.

"Sure," growled Bill. "It's a nice way to treat us, mister. Move along now and don't turn 'round."

"Well, you're a couple of nice highwaymen," cried Monty in disgust.

"Sh—not so loud."

"That is no way to attend to business. Do you expect me to go down into my pocket and hand you the goods on a silver tray?"

"Keep your hands up! You don't wolk dat game on me. You got a gun there."

"No, I haven't. This is on the level. You overlooked a roll of bills in your haste and I'm not the sort of fellow to see an earnest endeavorer get the worst of it. My hands are up. See for yourself if I'm not telling you the truth."

"What kind of game is dis?" growled Bill, dazed and bewildered. "I'm blowed if I know w'at to t'ink o' you," cried he in honest amazement. "You don't act drunk, and you ain't crazy, but there's somethin' wrong wid you. Are you givin' it to us straight about de wad?"

"You can find out easily."

"Well, I hate to do it boss, but I guess we'll just take de overcoat and all. It looks like a trick and we takes no chances. Off wid de coat."

Monty's coat came off in a jiffy and he stood shivering before the dumbfounded robbers.

"We'll leave de coat at de next corner, pardner. It's cold and you need it more'n we do. You're de limit, you are. So long. Walk right straight ahead and don't yell."

Brewster found his coat a few minutes later, and went whistling away into the night. The roll of bills was gone.

CHAPTER XII.

CHRISTMAS DESPAIR.

Brewster made a good story of the "hold-up" at the club, but he did not relate all the details. One of the listeners was a new public commissioner who was aggressive in his efforts at reform. Accordingly, Brewster was summoned to headquarters the next morning for the purpose of looking over the "suspects" that had been brought in. Almost the first man that he espied was a rough-looking fellow whose identity could not be mistaken. It was Bill.

"Hello, Bill," called Monty, gaily. Bill ground his teeth for a second, but his eyes had such an appeal in them that Monty relented.

"You know this fellow, Mr. Brewster?" demanded the captain, quickly. Bill looked utterly helpless.

"Know Bill?" questioned Monty in surprise. "Of course I do, Captain."

"He was picked up late last night and detained, because he could give no account of his actions."

"Was it as bad as that, Bill?" asked Brewster, with a smile. Bill mumbled something and assumed a look of defiance. Monty's attitude puzzled him sorely. He hardly breathed for an instant, and gulped perceptibly.

"Pass Bill, Captain. He was with me last night just before my money was taken, and he couldn't possibly have robbed me without my knowledge. Wait for me outside, Bill. I want to talk to you. I'm quite sure neither of the thieves is here, Captain," concluded Brewster, after Bill had obeyed the order to step out of the line.

Outside the door the puzzled crook met Brewster, who shook him warmly by the hand.

"You're a peach," whispered Bill, gratefully. "What did you do it for, mister?"

"Because you were kind enough not to cut my shirt."

"Say, you're all right, that's what. Would you mind havin' a drink with me? It's your money, but the drink won't be any the worse for that. We blowed most of it already, but here's what's left." Bill handed Monty a roll of bills.

"I'd a kept it if you'd made a fight," he continued, "but it ain't square to keep it now."

Brewster refused the money, but took back his watch.

"Keep it, Bill," he said, "you need it more than I do. It's enough to set you up in some other trade. Why not try it?"

"I will try, boss," and Bill was so profuse in his thanks that Monty had difficulty in getting away. As he climbed into a cab he heard Bill say, "I will try, boss, and say, if ever I can do anything for you, jes' put me nex'. I'm nex' you all de time."

He gave the driver the name of his club, but as he was passing the Waldorf he remembered that he had several things to say to Mrs. Dan. The order was changed, and a few moments later he was received in Mrs. Dan's very special den. She wore something soft and graceful in lavender, something that was light and wavy and evanescent, and made you watch its changing shadows. Monty looked down at her with the feeling that she made a very effective picture.

"You are looking pretty fit this morning, my lady," he said by way of preamble. "How well everything plays up to you."

"And you are unusually courtly, Monty," she smiled. "Has the world treated you so generously of late?"

"It is treating me generously enough just now to make me for anything," and he looked at her. "Do you know, Mrs. Dan, that it is borne in upon me now and then that there are things that are quite worth while?"

"Oh, if it comes to that," she answered, lightly, "everything is worth while. For you, Monty, life is certainly not slow. You can dominate; you can make things go your way. Aren't they going your way now, Monty"—this more seriously—"What's wrong? Is the pace too fast?"

His mood increased upon him with her sympathy. "Oh, no," he said, "it isn't that. You are good—and I'm a selfish beast. Things are perverse and people are desperately obstinate sometimes. And here I'm taking it out on you. You are not perverse. You are not obstinate. You are a ripper, Mrs. Dan, and you are going to help me out in more ways than one."

"Well, to pay for all these gallantries, Monty, I ought to do much. I'm your

Horse of Two Servian Kings.

King Peter's milk white steed, upon which he rode during his coronation, is a fine, intelligent beast, as befits the horse of a monarch. Folks who like figures of speech might say that the horse is a white reminder of a black deed, for it belonged to King Alexander, who, with his queen, was assassinated. Some say the deed was a blessing to Servia, but whether it was or not, the horse whose master was murdered does not seem to lose. It is the recipient of the greatest attention, though should it lose its royal job it is probable that it would not make any sort of a mark in any other position. Still, there are certain compensations for being the horse of any sort of king that has money enough to keep a fine stable.

friend through thick and thin. You have only to command me."

"It was precisely to get your help that I came in. I'm tired of those confounded dinners. You know yourself that they are all alike—the same people, the same flowers, the same things to eat, and the same inane twaddle in the shape of talk. Who cares about them anyway?"

"Well, I like that," she interrupted. "After all the thought I put into those dinners, after all the variety I so carefully secured! My dear boy, you are frightfully ungrateful."

"Oh, you know what I mean. And you know quite as well as I do that it is perfectly true. The dinners were a beastly bore, which proves that they were a loud success. Your work was not done in vain. But now I want something else. We must push along this ball we've been talking of. And the yachting cruise—that can't wait very much longer."

"The ball first," she decreed. I'll see to the cards at once, and in a day or two I'll have a list ready for your gracious approval. And what have you done?"

"Pettingill has some great ideas for doing over Sherry's. Harrison is in communication with the manager of that Hungarian orchestra you spoke of, and he finds the men quite ready for a little jaunt across the water. We have that military band—I've forgotten the number of its regiment—for the promenade music, and the new Paris sensation, the contralto, is coming over with her prima tenor for some special numbers."

"You were certainly cut out for an executive, Monty," said Mrs. Dan. "But with the music and the decorations arranged, you've only begun. The favors are the real thing, and if you say the word, we'll surprise them a little. Don't worry about it, Monty. It's a go already. We'll pull it off together."

You are a thoroughbred, Mrs. Dan," he exclaimed. "You do help a fellow at a pinch."

"That's all right, Monty," she answered: "Give me until after Christmas and I'll have the finest favors ever seen. Other people may have their paper hats and pink ribbons but you can show them how the thing ought to be done."

Her reference to Christmas haunted Brewster, as he drove down Fifth avenue, with the dread of a new disaster. Never before had he looked upon presents as a calamity; but this year it was different. Immediately he began to plan a bombardment of his friends with costly trinkets, when he grew suddenly doubtful of the opinion of his uncle's executor upon this move. But in response to a telegram, Swearengen Jones, with pleasing irascibility, informed him that "any one with a drop of human kindness in his body would consider it his duty to give Christmas presents to those who deserved them." Monty's way was now clear. If his friends meant to handicap him with gifts, he knew a way to get even. For two weeks his mornings were spent at Tiffany's, and the afternoons grought joy to the heart of every dealer in antiquities in Fourth and Fifth avenues. He gave much thought to the matter in the effort to secure many small articles which elaborately concealed their value. And he had taste. The result of his endeavor was that many friends who would not have thought of remembering Monty with even a card were pleasantly surprised on Christmas Eve.

As it turned out, he fared very well in the matter of gifts, and for some days much of his time was spent in reading notes of profuse thanks, which were yet vaguely apologetic. The Grays and Mrs. Dan had remembered him with an agreeable lack of ostentation, and some of the "Little Sons of the Rich," who had kept one evening a fortnight open for the purpose of "using up their meal-tickets" at Monty's, were only too generously grateful. Miss Drew had forgotten him, and when they met after the holiday her recognition was of the coldest. He had thought that, under the circumstances, he could send her a gift of value, but the beautiful pearls with which he asked for a reconcilintion were returned with "Miss Drew's thanks." He loved Barbara sincerely, and it cut. Peggy Gray was taken into his confidence and he was comforted by her encouragement. It was a bit difficult for her to advise him to try again, but his happiness was a thing she had at heart.

"It's beastly unfair, Peggy," he said. "I've really been white to her. I believe I'll chuck the whole business and leave New York."

"You're going away?" and there was just a suggestion of a catch in her breath.

"I'm going to charter a yacht and sail away from this place for three or four months." Peggy fairly gasped. "What do you think of the scheme?" he added, noticing the alarm and incredulity in her eyes.

"I think you'll end in the poorhouse, Montgomery Brewster," she said, with a laugh.

(To Be Continued.)

USE AND ABUSE OF ATHLETICS

After an exhaustive examination of the case for and against athletics in the Medical Record, Dr. Robert E. Coughlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., comes to the following conclusions:

"The prime object in athletics is improvement of the general health. Each writer has said that health, like happiness, does not exist. Each has a goal or limit, which, while seemingly attainable, eludes perfect possession. He said the body consists of a number of mechanisms which have the closest and most exact relations, and as they approximate to harmony there is health, but when disorganized there is ill-health. To obtain good health, muscle-building is not a necessity.

"One cannot judge of a person's health by the size and hardness of the muscles. We have seen that the converse may be true. To obtain health, one must not be in a perfectly trained condition, owing to the effects of severe training on the nervous system. There is no evidence to prove that athletics and muscle-building improve the constitution. One should always bear in mind the fact that built-up or hypertrophied muscle has a tendency to degenerate. The heart being a muscular organ, shares in this tendency * * * Although the evidence for and against athletics is contradictory, the whole subject may be summed up by stating that athletics are beneficial when properly and judiciously applied, and very injurious when the precautions above mentioned are ignored or carelessly regarded."

TO REMOVE VARNISH.

To remove varnish from the hands and also from the brushes with which it is applied, wash with a little spirit. This done, wine with an old rag or soft paper as clean as possibly, and then wash again with soap and water. For brushes the water should not be more than lukewarm.

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I Will Cure You So That You Should Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.

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I hold the secret of a discovery which has seldom failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Failing of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, believing that it will effect a cure in almost any case, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, so will send you some of the medicine free. If you will send me your name and on this address I will mail you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you how you can be cured, how to use entirely without pain and how you can be sure to make a permanent cure.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 107, Kalamazoo, Mich.

"MY GIRL."

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Election night I said to My Girl, Let's go down town and see what's doing."

Perhaps you think we never stay home to enjoy that house of ours we're buying on the instalment plan? Nay, nay, not so. We have little "at homes" together every evening and about the only reason we go away at all is because it feels so good to get back.

I don't know how to explain the sensation I have when I put the key in the lock of our front door and we walk in, My Girl and I, and close the door behind us, and there we are—HOME! It seems as if that door lets me into a place that's near to heaven and when it's shut, there's no harm or trouble can get inside.

In one of our parlor windows My Girl has flowers growing. I fixed up the shelves for her and she has done the rest. You ought to see the way those plants blossom out with roses and posies. It's a wonder!

I asked My Girl if she didn't want more windows fixed for plants and she said, "No, Teddy, the rest are for us. We want all the light and sunshine there is so we can be like flowers ourselves."

My Girl says funny things sometimes, but I think I know what she means, though I can't see much likeness between myself and a flower. I'm more like a potato. My Girl's a rose.

Well, as I told you, election night I said to My Girl, "Let's go down town and see what's doing."

"Wouldn't you rather go by yourself?" My Girl asked. "Maybe you'll want to be out late or be with the men."

"Now Mrs. Vanderbilt," I said, "aren't you better than a man any day in the week? Aren't you twenty-one plus and then some, and didn't you make your cross today in the cause of woman and education? Put on your bonnet and we'll go and see if the country is wrecked or if it is going to sail on a few years longer. We reach a crisis every four years and at this critical moment we must be together to hear the worst. Man and woman must stand side by side or perish. The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that casts the vote. The hand that soothes the aching brow of care is the—"

My Girl said something that sounded like, "Oh fudge!"

"Well, anyway," I broke off, interrupting my own eloquence, "let's go down town."

Probably you know it was lively in the village election night. My Girl pranced and sniffed the air when we got where the excitement was thickest, and I more than half expected she'd want me to buy her a tin horn or a rattle. My Girl didn't care when the numerous small boy took a sneak up behind her and blew bugle blasts in her ear.

"Aren't they having a lovely time?" she'd say with that angel smile of her's.

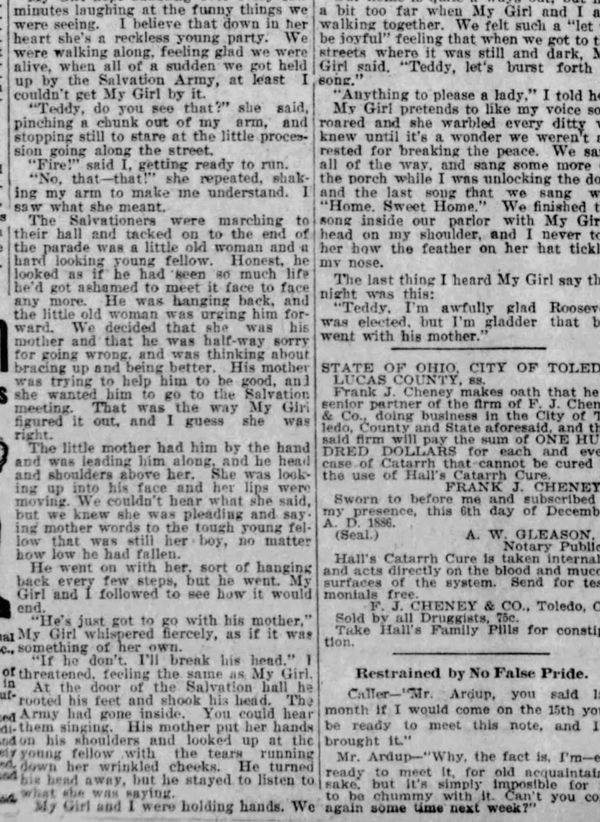
One little chap fell a victim to that angel smile and dropped into step by My Girl's side and the three of us walked up the street together.

"Isn't it great!" little chap chuckled, cocking up an appreciative eye at My Girl.

She shamelessly encouraged him to go on talking, and he a stranger!

"Are you having a good time?" she asked him.

"Great!" he told her. "I'm going to



"ME, DOWN IN A FRONT SEAT, TOOTING AT THE ACTORS TO BEAT THE BAND," HE GIGGLED.

toot my horn all the evening, and then I'm going to the midnight show at the theatre. Me, in a front seat tooting at the actors to beat the band," he giggled.

He was off the next moment and the last we saw of him he was blowing himself red in the face on two horns.

My Girl kept bubbling over every few minutes laughing at the funny things we were seeing. I believe that down in her heart she's a reckless young party. We were walking along, feeling glad we were alive, when all of a sudden we got held up by the Salvation Army, at least I couldn't get My Girl by it.

"Teddy, do you see that?" she said, pinching a chunk out of my arm, and stopping still to stare at the little procession going along the street.

"Fire!" said I, getting ready to run.

"No, that—that!" she repeated, shaking my arm to make me understand. I saw what she meant.

The Salvationers were marching to their hall and tacked on to the end of the parade was a little old woman and a hard looking young fellow. Honest, he looked as if he had seen so much life he'd got ashamed to meet it face to face any more. He was hanging back, and the little old woman was urging him forward. We decided that she was his mother and that he was half-way sorry for going wrong, and was thinking about bracing up and being better. His mother was trying to help him to be good, and she wanted him to go to the Salvation meeting. That was the way My Girl figured it out, and I guess she was right.

The little mother had him by the hand and was leading him along, and he head and shoulders above her. She was looking up into his face and her lips were moving. We couldn't hear what she said, but we knew she was pleading and saying mother words to the tough young fellow that was still a boy, no matter how low he had fallen.

He went on with her, sort of hanging back every few steps, but he went. My Girl and I followed to see how it would end.

"He's just got to go with his mother," My Girl whispered fiercely, as if it was something of her own.

"If he don't, I'll break his head," I threatened, feeling the same as My Girl.

At the door of the Salvation hall he rooted his feet and shook his head. The Army had gone inside. You could hear them singing. His mother put her hands on his shoulders and looked up at the young fellow with the tears running down her wrinkled cheeks. He turned his head away, but he stayed to listen to what she was saying.

My Girl and I were holding hands. We had to, we got so excited wondering what would happen.

"Go in, go in," whispered My Girl.

"Go in, and be good, you idiot," said I.

He made a quick move as if he was going to break away, then, all of a sudden, he threw his arm around his mother and made a break for the inside. It seemed like the Salvationers sang louder when they saw him coming.

"Take me back to the spot
Where I first saw the light—"

We could hear every word they were singing.

"She's got him, she's got him," My Girl chirped, taking little side steps to show she was happy. "Teddy, aren't mothers the best and wonderfulest ever?"

I was thinking thoughts I couldn't say. My Girl understood and snuggled up closer.

Some way, that little play made us feel happier than ever. The streets were so bright and gay we couldn't help prancing. When big returns showed up, My Girl patted her soft hands together without being partial. Sometimes she patted when she should have kept still. One of those times I meekly suggested, "that's the wrong party."

"I don't care," said My Girl, "he got such a lot of votes."

Isn't she the dream?

We saw all there was to see and some more, and had fun with the music and shouting until we began to feel HOME a-calling.

"Let's walk back," said My Girl.

We'd walked until I felt we owed our feet a written apology, but what's a few pairs of feet when you're having a celebration?

Our home is quite a ways out, but not a bit too far when My Girl and I are walking together. We felt such a "let us be joyful" feeling that when we got to the streets where it was still and dark, My Girl said, "Teddy, let's burst forth in song."

"Anything to please a lady," I told her.

My Girl pretends to like my voice so I roared and she warbled every ditty we knew until it's a wonder we weren't arrested for breaking the peace. We sang all of the way, and sang some more on the porch while I was unlocking the door and the last song that we sang was "Home, Sweet Home." We finished the song inside our parlor with My Girl's head on my shoulder, and I never told her how the feather on her hat tickled my nose.

The last thing I heard My Girl say that night was this:

"Teddy, I'm awfully glad Roosevelt was elected, but I'm gladder that boy went with his mother."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Restrained by No False Pride.

Caller—"Mr. Ardup, you said last month if I would come on the 15th you'd be ready to meet this note, and I've brought it."

Mr. Ardup—"Why, the fact is, I'm—er—ready to meet it, for old acquaintance sake, but it's simply impostible for me to be chummy with it. Can't you come again some time next week?"

The crown of womanhood is motherhood. But uneasy lies the head that wears the crown or anticipates this coronation, when there is a lack of womanly strength to bear the burdens of maternal dignity and duty. The reason why so many women sink under the strain of motherhood is because they are unprepared.

"I unhesitatingly advise expectant mothers to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. J. W. G. Stephens, of Mila, Northumberland Co., Va. The reason for this advice is that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best preparative for the maternal function. No matter how healthy and strong a woman may be, she cannot use "Favorite Prescription" as a preparative for maternity without gain of health and comfort. But it is the women who are not strong who best appreciate the great benefits received from the use of "Favorite Prescription." For one thing its use makes the baby's advent practically painless. It has in many cases reduced days of suffering to a few brief hours. It has changed the period of anxiety and struggle into a time of ease and comfort.

The proprietors and makers of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, of Buffalo, N. Y., ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

DEATH'S DAILY HARVEST

Estimated Death Rate of the Whole World Put at 123,000.

In a catastrophe which suddenly blots out nearly 1,000 lives, the civilized world finds cause for horror and sympathy alike. On the community in which such a disaster occurs its first effect is dazing and it is not strange that following the destruction of the General Slocum expressions of doubt as to the wisdom of God and His direction of human affairs should be heard alike from the irreligious and the unthinking. It is only in the calmer time of afterthought, thanks to the figures of statisticians, that such an accident, terrible in its detail and shocking in its nature, sinks into significance in the death list of the day, not morely in the world, or the nation, but even in the state and the city.

The estimated annual death rate for the world of 45,000,000, a daily total of 123,000, sends into obscurity the thousand or fewer who were slain on the General Slocum. In the omniscience of God, whether one assumes this possible to the doubter or of the cynic, the death roll of a single accident, even though it be as great as that of the General Slocum, can be only a minor detail, even more insignificant, in view of the fact that all life is doomed to perish.

In the case of this recent horror nearly 1,000 lives, a larger number than in any similar accident in recent years, were lost. For a few hours the wharves and shores along the river were transformed into a morgue. In a single day there were more than two hundred funerals of victims, while the city was plunged into mourning and the civilized world gave expression of its sympathy and sorrow.

Yet, great as was the tragedy at the moment, its part even in the death list of the year is only slight. In the normal existence of this metropolis as many persons die every 108 hours from reasons incident to city life as perished in the holocaust near North Brother island. That this number should be equally significant to the divine power must be granted, and, as death is the commonest factor in life, it cannot be regarded from a different standpoint, whether it occurs in accident or in ordinary course of affairs. Within this state 360 die every day.

The tale of deaths in the United States reaches 2,850 daily, a figure three times that of the victims of the General Slocum. There die annually in Greater New York 75,000 persons, a number larger than that of the population of Trenton, N. J. Within the United States graves are annually dug for more than 1,000,000 coffins. In the face of this vast harvest of mortality the number slain on the General Slocum seems slight, even to the human intellect.

In the death rate for the year for the state or city the Slocum horror will hardly make an appreciable difference, while in the 45,000,000 dead of the world each twelve months it is only a tiny item. Therefore to sober second thought the unreasoning instinct to place upon the power which the millions regard as omnipotent—whether rightly or wrongly does not enter into the question—any additional responsibility for so slight an increase to humanity's death roll appears patently absurd.

A Cure for Asthma.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent. permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

EARRINGS AGAIN IN VOGUE

Crystallized Dew Drops Worn With a Full Dress Toilet.

A pair of earrings seems now to be an essential ornament as the finishing touch of a full dress toilet, says the London Daily Mail. This is not to be marveled at, nor is it surprising that the long drop earring should be in demand. The loveliest pair of drops seen lately were made of round diamonds instead of the elongated pearl-shaped ones that have been modish. Each ornament was composed of two diamonds separated by invisible chains and tipped beneath with pear-shaped emeralds.

Very large brooches are returning to fashion, and if it be possible to procure those that were worn in bygone days to fasten a fichu they are just the ones that are most in request. A cluster of stones forming a huge boss makes a lovely brooch, which can be metamorphosed into a pendant if need be, though there is not so much demand as there was for adaptable jewels, owing to the trouble implied in making the alteration.

Serpent necklaces are rather smart again, and are so large a size that they advertise themselves quite patently, lying over the shoulders with the head and tail crossed in front, a blazing ruby tongue and eyes differentiating the beginning from the end.

Ornaments made entirely of gold without any jewel whatsoever upon them are with us. Sometimes two or three colors of gold are mingled in one necklace, and in many instances where loops of chains of graduated sizes are threaded through clasps, in the Venetian manner, the clasps are richly chased, and are of a different color from the chains they support. Such ornaments own a special fascination as the accompaniments of black evening dresses scattered all over with jet, especially if one flaming point of color is introduced into the costume in the form of the new peacock and pheasant feather ornaments for the hair, which are composed of the plumage of those birds heightened in effect by means of paillettes that sparkle in every light.

BULLET IN MOTION.

If an instantaneous photograph of any considerable size could be taken at the time of a desperate engagement between the Russians and Japanese the print would probably show a space like a body of water marked by what looked like speeding water bugs, each leaving a ripple in its wake. They would be the bullets that fill the air at such times. Photographs of these projectiles have been successfully snapped in times of peace, but it is doubtful whether the camera has ever caught one as it sped on

a death mission. The picture here given shows a bullet on its flight. Note the trail of air behind it. A bullet in full flight, speeding, say, at the rate of 30,000 feet a second, which is 2,045 miles an hour, makes a great disturbance in the atmosphere through which it travels, creating air waves, which, it is hardly necessary to say, are quite invisible to the naked eye. These air waves, we may say, are similar to such waves and distrubances as are caused by any fast moving body traveling through the water, such as a boat or a steamer propeller.

If you take a stick and draw it quickly through the water it causes little eddies and waves to spread out and trail behind. The faster you move the stick the more waves of a swallow tail pattern and wider angle will be created. The slower the stick travels the fewer eddies follow in its wake. It is exactly the same with these air waves.

Now, if a bullet is traveling slowly, no air waves can be photographed, for, apparently, there are none. It is only objects traveling at terrific speed that create any appreciable air waves at all.

Photographs taken of bullets going at a less rate of speed than about 1,200 feet a second show no air waves at all. This is a very interesting scientific discovery. But anything cutting through the air at a greater rate than this does disturb the atmosphere to such an extent that air waves are formed and can be photographed.

No Labor for Him.

"Pardon me," said the busy merchant to the insurance agent who had forced his way into his office, "but I'm not prepared to talk to you today."

"Don't let that worry you," replied the agent. "I'll do all the talking."—Washington Star.

Cures Goitre

A well-known Cincinnati physician has discovered a remedy that cures goitre, or thick neck. And to prove this he sends a free trial package so that patients may try and know positively that goitre can be cured. Send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 782 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; tell him your age, the size and location of your goitre and how long you have had it and he will be glad to send you free, a large trial package of his home cure, postpaid.

TRAINING WAR HORSES

Where and How England Puts Them Through a Course of Sprouts.

There are very few of the great powers of the world—our own is a notable exception—who possess within the confines of their own territory a sufficient number of horses suitable for the requirements and constant renewals of the cavalry arm, says H. G. Roberts in Harper's Weekly. Accordingly the various war offices of the world have recourse to various known markets in foreign countries, and the result of this is a very mixed mass of animals which it is no small task to train and educate so that they may act together with some degree of uniformity.

Cavalry horses have first and foremost to be accustomed to the sound of rifle and artillery fire; and while many pass the first of these examinations more or less readily, the thunder of parked artillery is a supreme and severe test for equine nerves. Then, again, the recently acquired remounts must overcome their aversion to water; for it is obvious that an enemy will blow up and burn bridges wherever possible, so that flooded rivers have to be forded, frequently enough—as in the case of the Russians retreating before the Japanese—in great disorder and extreme haste.

For this reason the military powers of the world establish regular swimming schools for cavalry horses; and as the system is very much the same in all nations, we will consider the equine training school at Aldershot, in England, as typical of all. Per Great Britain is a power that has to go abroad for her cavalry horses, and it is well known that when the magnitude of the Boer war was fully revealed, British officers of the veterinary branch were despatched in urgent haste, and with practically unlimited credit, to buy up tens of thousands of suitable animals wherever they could procure them, from Nijni-Novgorod to the Argentine provinces.

Aldershot is, of course, the great military center of England, just as Portsmouth is the naval headquarters. This great rolling expanse of the Hampshire Downs, however, has of late years grown somewhat too small for operations, mainly by reason of the great range of modern small-arm fire, as well as that of artillery. The British war office has now acquired very extensive maneuver grounds on Salisbury plain.

Many and varied, and extraordinary even, from a civilian point of view, are the sights to be seen at Aldershot, these ranging from moving targets, or sheet iron soldiers, to extensive balloon factories, where the well-known military aeronaut, Colonel Templer, turns out dozens of aerial monsters wherefrom an enemy's country may be mapped and photographed and his movements observed. But the most interesting and amusing of all the sights of Aldershot is the big reservoir, or lake, where cavalry horses from all parts of the world are trained to swim with a thoroughness that rivals even the Italian system of horse training.

It is well known, by the way, that cavalry horses in the Italian army go through almost as much training as though they were intended for a circus.

The newly received horses, coming as they do mostly from inland regions, have a deep-seated objection to the water, and as their riders are for the most part very scantily clad indeed, the struggles between tutor and "pupils" are ludicrous in the extreme. If it is found absolutely impossible to coax the animals into water deeper than their knees or girths, collapsible boats are used, and the refractory animal dragged by main force beyond his depth, when he has to swim for dear life. As might be supposed, after this experience, his objection to the water is stronger than ever, but he is conquered by being kept on somewhat slender diet, and then coaxed out by a man in a receding boat holding out to him a tempting feed of corn.

But although judicious force is used, it must not be supposed that the horses are terrified or frightened, unless this is absolutely necessary. On the contrary, they are taught to overcome their natural dread of deep water by quite slow degrees. Some of them are so terrified at the prospect that they will not even wet their fetlocks at first, but plant their trembling legs resolutely a few feet away from the water. They are then ridden gently up and down the edge, and constantly kept within sight of the big sheet of water. Gradually they are ridden a little way into it, and soon are quite comfortable when wading along up as far as their knees. A few days later the "pupil" finds that it is not so terrible, after all, to be walking on the bottom with just his head above the water, and his naked teacher swimming at his side with one arm about his neck.

From this stage to that in which the animal is taken beyond his depth and swims a little way automatically is but short. The horse is never made to swim until he is tired, however, but is taken away and rested, to be brought back next day. One raw "pupil" is as much as one man can look after at a time, but when the animals are little advanced in their training, several of them are put under the instruction of one man. As they find themselves able to swim longer and longer distances, the collapsible canvas boats are again brought into requisition.

And this time the teachers themselves get into the boats and tether thereto the swimming horses, of which there may be quite a string, swimming strongly for quite a long distance. The result of this training is that during military maneuvers on a large scale, the cavalry, on arriving at a broad, deep river plunges in with confidence, caring little about the depth of the stream, and wading or swimming to the opposite bank without the least suspicion of panic or disorder.

If the stream be very broad the rider usually dismounts and swims at the side of his horse, with one arm resting on his neck. Arriving at the opposite bank, the animal usually displays great intelligence in selecting a landing place, where he clambers up and out, there to shake himself and wait until his dripping rider is ready to mount.

Quite as important as the swimming training-school of the cavalry-horse "pupil" is that of the commissariat animals and those of the hospital department. For it would be a serious thing if these animals, during the passage of a flooded stream, lost their heads and drowned, or were thrown into such a panic as seriously to interfere with the movements of the other animals and men.

JAPANESE CONVEYANCE.

Despite the marvelous advance of the Japanese in many directions, their methods of transportation are still exceedingly primitive. The Japanese hansom, which

is in reality a litter, is illustrated herewith. There is, of course, no speed and little comfort in such a conveyance. So accustomed have the carriers become, that a surprising speed may be had and a considerable distance covered this way.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Can some reader of The Farmstead tell how to keep apple cider sweet, and for how long?—J., Tumtum, Wash.

Will some reader tell me how to dry-cure pork?—Reader.

Will some one please tell me what is best to do for flowers that have small knots, and multiply thousands of little white worms, which suck the flowers to death? I have been bothered with them for two years. I have also heard of others being bothered likewise.—Subscriber, Murrayville, Ill.

I have a cow that has been bleeding at the nose for over a year. About three years ago we had her dehorned, and she had a running at the nose for some time after that. She coughs and is not in very good condition, but gives milk all right. I would like to know what is the matter with her, and some remedy to apply.—E., Erwin, Tenn.

I have a mule six years old, apparently in good condition. After slight exertion he makes a wheezing noise in breathing, the trouble seeming to be in the left nostril. After hard exercise, the trouble seems to reach and affect the lungs. Breathing is loud and difficult. If some reader of The Blade can tell me what the trouble is, and suggest a remedy, the favor will be appreciated by an old subscriber.—M., Hendersonville, N. C.

I will be thankful if some farmer friend will tell me the best remedy for scours in calves.—G., Moline, Ill.

Is there any spray that can be applied to beech and other trees in the winter which will save the buds from frost?—B., Sedamsville, O.

Treasury Whitewash.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you please print the recipe for mixing whitewash such as they use on the walls at Washington?—M., Paris, Ill.

The President's residence is not whitewashed, but painted. It is built of freestone. When the British captured Washington in 1813, they burned the buildings. The heavy stone walls were not injured, however, and the structure was repaired. But the outside walls, around the doors and windows, were badly discolored by smoke. So the outside was painted white; and that is why it is called the White House.

What you evidently mean is a recipe for Treasury whitewash, formerly much used for lighthouses and similar purposes. All lighthouses, we may remind you, are under the control of the Treasury department. These structures are now painted, as a rule. The formula for the whitewash is this:

Slack one-half bushel of quicklime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, put into boiling water, and boiled to a thin paste; one-half pound of Spanish whiting; and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water. Mix these well, and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep it in a kettle, and, when used, put it on as hot as possible. It answers equally well on wood, brick and stone.

Heaves in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell that correspondent at Raleigh, N. C., to give his horse one pint of flaxseed meal every evening until three or four doses are given; then give one tablespoonful of pulverized bloodroot for the same length or time, in feed. Repeat these doses week after week, until the horse is cured. He must be very careful how he feeds the horse. Not one bit of dry feed must be given. The oats must be dampened, the corn shelled and soaked, and if he feeds hay it will be better to dampen it a little. A handful or two is enough at a time. Be very careful and avoid the cause, which is dirty, musty feed. All feed must be as clean as can be made.

If the case is of recent origin, this treatment if followed faithfully, will undoubtedly cure the horse. If long standing, nothing will cure it, but this treatment will give relief even in chronic cases. He can get the remedies at any drug store.—W., Graves, Okla.

Egg-Eating Hens.

Editor Farmstead: To G., of Burlington, Pa.: There is said to be a device called a trap nest (see advertisements in poultry journals), in which the eggs roll into another compartment as soon as laid and is out of the hen's reach. Otherwise, chop their heads off and raise others.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead: Tell G., of Burlington, Iowa, that the cause of hens eating their eggs in eight cases out of ten is overfeeding. Feed less and make them work more. Remove the eggs often. The only successful way of curing them of eating eggs is to cut off their heads. This cure never fails. One egg-eater, however, will teach several more.—S., Greenwood, Wis.

Editor Farmstead: It is well known that some fowls, especially under confinement, will eat their eggs, and there seems to be no way to prevent them unless you cut their heads off. If a sufficient quantity of broken oyster shells is given them, they sometimes prefer this to the egg shells, or the nest may be arranged so that the egg, when laid, will roll out of sight and reach of the hen.—B., Zanesville, O.

Time to Trim Trees.

Editor Farmstead: I beg to differ with G., of Arkport, N. Y., that the time for trimming is when the knife is sharp in the spring. Now, if Mr. G. will trim his trees the last of June, he will find, if cut smooth, the bark will heal them over so there will be no chance for rotting at their ends, no matter how large the limb may be.—M., Independence, Iowa.

Stomach Worms.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell A., of Hobucken, N. C., that his mare is troubled with stomach worms. There are nearly as many remedies as there are worms, but one that has done well for me is smoking tobacco. A small handful two times a day and salt, frequently, but not to much water.—S., Greenwood, Wis.

Barb Wire Cuts.

Editor Farmstead: G., of Oconomowoc, Wis., asks for a remedy for proud flesh. Take old leather, burn it, make the ashes very fine and put on the sore. Wash with castile soap and then apply again. Three or four applications has always been effective for me.—G., Oregon.

Editor Farmstead: To G., of Oconomowoc, Wis.: You will find that sweet cream and turpentine, in equal proportions are good for barb wire cuts.—C., Marr, O.

Bean Bugs.

Editor Farmstead:—To G., Leakesville, N. C.: Boil and feed all your seed beans to the pigs, and order clean seed from the north. If you and your neighbors will all do this you will stamp them out in a year or two. Here in New York the bean bug is unknown, but we have the nearly related pea bug (bruchus pisum). The bean bug is another species of bruchus. And I find it pays to get seed peas from northern Michigan or Canada, where they have no pea bugs, whether anyone else does so or not.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Best Butter Color.

Editor Farmstead:—In Blade of October 20 I notice that G., of Roaring Fork, Pa., wished to know about butter color. I do not know its composition, but I think that it is harmful. I think that if he would feed about one peck of yellow carrot to each cow twice in a day he would need no butter color. The oxheart and the large, yellow Belgian are good varieties. They not only color the butter, but increase the flow of milk.—C., Marr, O.

Strawberries from Seed.

Editor Farmstead:—To V., Falls Church, Va.: Strawberries do not generally come true from seed. You would have many kinds in your field, of inferior quality mostly late, early and differing in form, size, color, flavor, etc., poor growers, shy bearers, and no one knows what besides.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Liquid Fertilizer.

Editor Farmstead:—To Mrs. G., of Corning, O.: The best and cheapest liquid fertilizer for pot plants is liquid manure prepared as follows: Fill a suitable vessel two-thirds full of unleached cow manure, in coarse, hard lumps; fill up with water; keep where it will not freeze. Dilute the liquid to the color of tea. Use twice a week, not oftener nor stronger. It can be leached many times.—C., Marr, O.

Selecting Seed Corn.

Editor Farmstead:—To H., of Ceres, W. Va.: I have been told that top ear of corn is best, and I tried it this year. I think there is an improvement in my crop.—C., Marr, O.

Editor Farmstead—Not long ago I read an account in some paper of a bunch of steers which became infected with lumpy jaw. They were placed in stalls, and, after securely fixing their heads an incision was made into the tumors and all the pus extracted. Then with a syringe an injection was made of a half ounce of tincture of iodine and a strong solution of blue vitriol. A few had to be treated the second time, the lumps remaining after burning with iodine. This was treated with a liniment made of 40 drops of creosote in one pint of turpentine applied every other day for a week. All were cured. It is to be noted, however, that in these cases there was no injury or disease of the bone and nothing of a cancerous nature.—M., Morenci, Mo.

Farmers Have Faith in Cabbage.

While cabbages continue to sell at low prices, both east and west, growers seem to manifest more confidence in the outcome of winter stock. In the west, quotations are a shade firmer. Shippers in the Green Bay district of Wisconsin are giving $4.00 to $4.50 per ton for best Holland, and appear more willing to buy than they did a few weeks ago.

Generally, farmers are disposed to store their Danish and Holland cabbage rather than accept current bids. The markets are still well supplied with domestic. Of course, offerings of storage cabbage may prove sufficiently large to prevent a substantial advance in the winter months, but most farmers are taking the view that prices cannot in reason be any worse than at present, and the removal of the pressure of domestic stock should materially help the situation.

Prices in such states as Pennsylvania and New York show a range of $5 to $8 per ton f. o. b. shipping stations for Danish and Holland cabbage. The average is 40 to 60 per cent less than a year ago, but is no lower than the fall of 1902. At that time Wisconsin cabbage was moving at $3.00 to $3.50 per ton, but by the following January prices jumped to $8.00 and $9.00. Last fall Wisconsin cabbage brought $7.00 to $8.00 and by April shipments were made at $55 f. o. b. interior stations; but last season was highly exceptional.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Dairy Pointers.

If the butter is mottled work it a little after salting.

If the butter is too soft feed the cow some potatoes.

Stringy milk can be cured by keeping the cows clean.

Wash all the milk vessels with cold water before scalding.

Whitewashed stables mean fewer flies and more milk.

Crosses are usually better for farmers than pure breeds.

Whenever possible test the cow's milk before buying her.

A cow that tests below 3 per cent is not worth keeping.

Cows and horses should not be allowed in the same pasture.

Richer feed does not mean richer milk; it means more milk.

Many dairymen like an ounce of salt to the pound of butter.

Do not wet your hands when milking; if you do you flavor the milk.

You waste 25 per cent of your butter in summer by not using a separator.

Adding hot water to cream while churning is the worst of all practices.

Heating milk to 160 degrees pasteurizes it. Stir it continually while hot.

When butter is poor don't blame the cow. Blame your own want of skill.

If the butter takes too long to come add one or two fresh cows to the dairy.

Warm milk from the cow does not absorb odors. While cooling keep it in a pure atmosphere.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE TARANTULA.

Tarantulas are plentiful in the rough broken country in the southern part of California. They are repulsive looking creatures, with fat, hairy bodies, overplentiful wiry legs and cruel poison mandibles. They stay in their burrows during the dry season, but as soon as the rains begin they sally forth. The tarantula constructs a very skilful burrow and nest in

the ground. It has a cover so nicely fitted that it can scarcely be detected from the surrounding soil. The cover opens and shuts upon a hinge, and on the inside are holes, into which the occupant thrusts his mandibles and thus "holds his fort" against intruders.

A tarantula bite is a painful accident. The average Californian is not given to meddling with the insect. Only one class of the inhabitants regard the tarantula with joy. These are the tarantula hunters. Taxidermists in San Francisco employ boys in this business. The implements of war are a forked stick, two bottles, one of water, the other of alcohol, and a large can with a close cover. A little water is poured into the burrow, and out rushes the tarantula, thirsting for war. It is deftly pushed into the can with the forked stick, and a dose of alcohol completes its dispatch. It is then sent to San Francisco, where it is stuffed and mounted.

Killed While Praying by a Grave.

A Polish girl at Brooklyn went to the cemetery to pray at the grave of a relative. While she was there a tombstone fell on her and killed her.

1817 1904

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Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

The Folly of It!

My husband makes the assertion that there were more Democrats went to the civil war from Illinois than Republicans. I am unable to find statistics on the matter. Will you be kind enough to answer through the bureau? He also says the popular vote of the United States is Democratic. Is this true? And, if so, please explain why the Republicans hold power?—C. M., Martinsville, Ill.

Well, if he so asserts, it is his duty to bring the proof. The law of logic is that no one is required to prove a negative. If a person asserts a thing to be true, he must either bring the proof, or he is wrong. You are not required to prove a negative.

Now, when men enlist in the army, Uncle Sam cares not what their politics is. He does not ask the question. The only way, in the civil war, to tell the preponderance of politics of the soldiers, was in the case of those northern states which passed special laws permitting their soldiers to vote in the field in the presidential election of 1864, when Lincoln and McClellan were the candidates. Thirteen states allowed a soldier vote. Illinois was not one of them, so there is no way of telling by this vote the politics of Illinois volunteers.

As to the assertion that the country is Democratic on the popular vote, it is an absurdity. On the vote as reported, Roosevelt has about two millions and a half more votes than Parker. When the official vote of all the states is received and tabulated—which will probably not be for six or eight weeks—show it to your husband. Your letter shows the folly of people who make assertions which they cannot prove, and then expect other people to prove a negative.

Causes of the War.

Will you please tell me the definite cause of the war between Russia and Japan?—M. J., Romney, W. Va.

We have similar inquiries from E. S. H. Erwin, Tenn., and others. The causes of the war can not be given in a paragraph. We published a long article on the first page of the issue of February 18 last, and have sent hundreds of these during the past eight months to inquirers—many of whom, we suspect, did not read the article when it appeared, which would have done. Never neglect to read your paper through, for we will not repeat such things in the Bureau. The supply of that issue being exhausted, we give as brief a summary of it as we can. We shall print a number of extra copies, and those hereafter asking this question, will kindly send two 2-cent stamps for a copy.

The first cause of the present trouble started with the war between Japan and China, in 1894-95. It will be remembered that little Japan startled the whole world with the quickness and strength of her blows against the moribund Chinese empire, and when all before her and fully expected to reap her reward by annexing certain of the choice territory of China. Her "reward" consisted of holding a few second rate war vessels and the island of Formosa, for Russia, Germany and France stepped in and nullified the victory by compelling Japan to give up all her hard earned laurels.

Since that war Russia perpetrated one of the most colossal grabs in history. In 1885 Russia compelled Japan to give up Fort Arthur, which controls the gateway to Pekin, Manchuria and Mongolia. In 1897 Russia seized Port Arthur (or Dalny) ten. Three years later she got a foothold in Manchuria, which covers 363,000 square miles, and has a population of 8,500,000. The Boxer uprising, which Japan declares was fomented by Russia for the purpose of making this hold more certain, followed in the next year. Of course, Russia poured into the district effective troops to the number of nearly 100,000. This Russia said, was to protect her Siberian railway and her interests along its route.

At the end of that same year Russia obtained from China exclusive trading rights in Manchuria, and in 1902 further rights were ceded on the promise that Russia would evacuate the province within eighteen months. This Russia reluctantly agreed to do, but never kept her word.

In 1903, Russia announced that she would not evacuate Manchuria unless some more exclusive rights were given—practically amounting to sovereignty. Although Russia had gone on record that she would keep her promise, especially to Secretary Hay, she still refused, and China was told that the Russian troops would continue to hold all the important points in Manchuria until the demands were acceded to. The United States, Great Britain and Japan combined to hold China firm in her refusal, and succeeded. Russia poured more troops in until her railway was completely defended along its entire route.

Russia balked at last, made a promise to the world that she would evacuate Manchuria, on October 8, 1903, if she got some special privileges from China. These were not so stringent as her former demands, but were too much for China to grant, backed as she was by three great powers. The incoming troops and the fortifications going up caused China to protest against this aggression, but more troops and more fortifications was the answer.

The situation was then acute, but the climax came when Russia moved over to the Yalu river, dividing Manchuria and Corea, and built fortifications and established armed camps. This clearly was a move to gain Corea and shut Japan from the continent. Japan always has considered Corea as under her especial protection, and rightly so. Japanese interests in Corea are far greater than those of any other country, and the Japs practically run the commercial interests there, although the biggest enterprises are under American control.

Why should Japan want Corea?

Japan is composed of many islands jutting out from the Corean coast, the nearest point between the two countries being some 60 odd miles and only 150 miles between Corea and the main island of Japan. The area of Japan (including Formosa) is 162,000 square miles, and its population is 47,000,000. Here is a country the size of California, that state having a population of only 1,900,000. The density of Japan's population is nearly 300 per square mile, or, in other words, Japan is like a huge and continuous village in our rural districts, spreading over all its land.

Every inch of Japanese soil is utilized, and were the people like Americans, requiring a diversity and immensity of food products, they could not live. As it is, Japan is a big importer of food products. Its busy artisans export $115,000,000 worth of material each year, while its imports are about $3,000,000 in excess of the foregoing figures.

The fecundity of the Japs is well known, and it is imperative that more land be obtained. Already more than 1,000,000 of them live in Corea, China and the United States. Corea is large enough and sparsely settled enough to provide 25,000,000 souls, living as they do in Japan.

Japan never really made any serious move to add Corea to the empire. The two peoples lived together in peace and concord, and their habits and interests being similar, there was never any of that jealousy common to two different races abiding together. Corea is so necessary to Japan as a haven for its overflow population that it cannot permit Russia to annex it, aside from the menace politically. Russia always has and always will pursue a dog-in-the-manger policy.

Wherever Russia goes these is no room for other nationalities; the Jap, on the other hand, welcomes the white foreigner. The prospect of Manchuria becoming annexed to Russia was bad enough for Japan, for it menaced the future of the island empire; but the prospect of Corea being made Russian, in whole or in part, was something that could not be thought of for a moment. Then Corea is an important stepping stone to China, so Russia thinks.

What does Russian want of Corea?

The master minds—and for ages the highest Russian ministers have been such—who planned that gigantic undertaking, the Trans-Siberian railway, probably mapped out, step by step, the movements that have followed. They probably even included just such a war as is now in sight. Several pages of The Blade might be covered with interesting narratives of this great project, for it certainly is one of the greatest things ever attempted in the world's history, including as it does the various ramifications into diplomacy,

The case of Miss Frankie Orser, of Boston, Mass., is interesting to all women.

"DEAR MISS. PINKHAM:—I suffered misery for several years. My back ached and I had bearing-down pains, and frequent headaches. I would often wake from a restful sleep in such pain and misery that it would be hours before I could close my eyes again. I dreaded the long nights and weary days. I could do no work. I consulted different physicians hoping to get relief, but, finding that their medicines did not cure me, I tried **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it was highly recommended to me. I am glad that I did so, for I soon found that it was the medicine for my case. Very soon I was rid of every ache and pain and restored to perfect health. I feel splendid, have a fine appetite, and have gained in weight a lot.**"—MISS FRANKIE ORSER, 14 Warrenton St., Boston, Mass. —*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak, sick and discouraged, and exhausted with each day's work. Some derangement of the feminine organs is responsible for this exhaustion, following any kind of work or effort. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you just as it has thousands of other women.

conquest and commercial activity, both on land and sea.

The great railway is a fact; it extends from St. Petersburg across the plains of Russia, over the mountains, through the dense forests and over the rolling steppes of drear Siberia; over gorges, around morasses, crossing rivers and lakes, winding through Manchuria to cover the best land, and circling at its extreme eastern end in order to cover the summer port of Vladivostok and the winter port of Port Arthur, and thus reaches the tributaries of the great Pacific.

The Two Dippers.

What are the real names of the "Big" and "Little Dipper," and does the big dipper make a revolution around the north star every night?—J. A. M., Chautauqua, Kan.

The large dipper is in the constellation of Ursa Major, or the Great Bear. The little dipper is in the constellation of Ursa Minor, or the Lesser Bear. The pole-star is at the tip of the tail of the Great Bear.

The latter portion of your question is a fine illustration of the fact that visual appearances in the heavens are often illusory. All the fixed stars maintain the same positions with regard to each other all the time. They are all in motion; but their distances are so immense that any perceptible change in their relative positions with regard to one another is a matter of many centuries. Regarding the apparent circling of the pole by the constellations nearest it, the phenomenon is apparent, not real. It is the daily rotation of the earth which is noted, not an actual rotation of the circumpolar constellations around the pole, independent of the other fixed stars in the vault of heaven. The Great Bear and the Lesser Bear appear circling about the north pole of the heavens—which is more than a degree away from the polar star—every 24 hours; but all the other fixed stars appear to circle from east to west in the same way. It is because of the roll of the earth from west to east, making one revolution every 24 hours. If you will fix in your mind the configuration of any group of stars at 8 o'clock tonight, you will find that group in practically the same place tomorrow night at the same hour; but the motion of the earth leads the eye to suppose they have made a complete circuit of the heavens in that time. Ignorant people who watch the Great Dipper (Great Bear) and the North star, declare that the Dipper circles around the latter every 24 hours. It is all an apparent motion, not a real one. It is due to the motion of the observer, not to an actual change of position by the stars themselves. The longer the editor answers questions in The Bureau, the greater his wonder grows that people do not buy any ordinary high school textbook on astronomy, which explains all these things.

Popular Vote for President.

Please tell me through the columns of The Blade what the popular and electoral votes has been for president from 1888 to the present, including the last election, Nov. 8, 1904.—C. S., Hart, Mich.

The electoral vote for President, from 1856 to 1900 inclusive, was as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Misc.	Total.
1856	114	174	8	296
1860	180	12	111	303
1864	212	21	...	233
1868	214	80	...	294
1872	286	80	...	352
1876	185	184	...	369
1880	214	155	...	369
1884	219	182	...	401
1888	233	168	...	401
1892	145	277	22	444
1896	271	176	...	447
1900	292	155	...	447

Below we give a table of the popular vote, which is official except for this year. The accurate official figures will not be available for some weeks—probably not before the new year. Don't ask the question again, but refer to the news columns, where such things belong:

	Roosevelt.	Parker.	Plu'ity.
1904	*8,356,600	*6,143,500	2,213,000
	McKinley.	Bryan.	
1900	7,217,810	6,367,526	859,984
	McKinley.	Bryan.	
1896	7,101,010	6,502,925	601,854
	Cleveland.	Harrison.	
1892	5,556,918	5,176,108	380,810
	Cleveland.	Harrison.	
1888	5,440,216	5,538,233	**98,017
	Cleveland.	Blaine.	
1884	4,911,017	4,848,331	62,683
	Garfield.	Hancock.	
1880	4,449,053	4,442,335	7,018
	Tilden.	Hayes.	
1876	4,284,885	4,033,950	250,935
	Grant.	Greeley.	
1872	3,597,070	2,834,079	729,975
	Grant.	Seymour.	
1868	***3,061,071	2,709,613	205,458

*Estimated.
**Plurality for losing candidate.
***Mississippi, Texas and Virginia did not vote.

Choice of Electors.

Will you please tell through the columns of The Blade how presidential electors are nominated, and if different in different states, how in Michigan?—A. M. A., Holton, Mich.

How can it be possible that a person has just passed through the last eight months, who reads the papers intelligently, can ask this? Each state is entitled, by the constitution of the United States, to choose as many presidential electors as it has senators and representatives in congress. Every state has two senators, without regard to area or population. (See U. S. constitution.) Then it is entitled to as many additional electors as it has representatives in the house. The usage now is, in nominating the electors, for the state convention of each party to nominate two "electors at large," because of the two United States senators to which that and every other state is entitled. The other electors, in number equal to the number of representatives in congress, are nominated by the party conventions in each congressional district. Thus, in your own state of Michigan, each party's state convention nominated two electors at large. Then, the congressional convention of each party in your state, in each of the twelve congressional districts of Michigan, nominated a candidate for district elector. But these nominees—for the two electors at large and the twelve district electors—were all printed on the state ticket, and were voted for by voters all over the state.

All the states follow this plan, because of state law; for the constitution of the United States says, in article 2, section 1, clause 2, that "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof shall direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress." It is entirely within the power of the state legislature to say how they may be chosen. The legislature may choose them all; it may leave the choice of district electors to the voters of each district, and either select the two electors at large itself, or leave this choice to the voters of the entire state; or it may use the present method, given above, which is that now employed in every state.

The Electoral Vote.

Please give an explanation in your column as to how the electoral votes for the President are managed, how they are chosen, and how do they do in electoral college? Does each man or party keep his share of votes? When and where does the electoral college meet?—M. O., Metamora, O.

Elsewhere in this column you will find an answer headed "Choice of Electors," which please read. It will answer the main portion of your inquiry. As to the remainder, let us remind you that the term "electoral college" is not known to the United States constitution nor to the law. It is simply a term in popular use to express the total number of electors who are chosen. Please turn to the constitution and to the United States for reply to the remainder of your question. In Article 2, section 1, clause 3, it is provided that "the electors shall meet in their respective states." That is, the electors of each state meet at the state capital and go through the formal casting of ballots for that state. That "they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate." It further commands that these certificates shall be opened in the presence of the senate and of the house of representatives, and that the votes shall then be counted; that the candidate having the largest number of votes, if that number be a majority of the total number of electors, shall be president, and the same regarding the vice president.

As to the last portion of your question, you seem to be under some misunderstanding. The whole matter turns on which party gets a plurality of the entire state vote on the electoral ticket. Suppose that here in Ohio, in your congressional district, the vote had been Democratic by 10,000—(which it was not). That would not affect the electoral vote. The latter goes by the vote of the whole state. Every voter in Ohio votes for 23 electors. The 23 who have the highest votes in the entire state are elected, and will cast their electoral votes for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. The number of votes, or the majority in the district, have nothing to do with it.

By act of congress, passed in conformity with article 2, section 1, clause 4, of the national constitution, the electors meet in each state on the second Monday in January, following their election. They meet in each state at the state capital, as stated above.

William Morgan.

C. W. G., Alva, Okla.: William Morgan was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, about 1775; disappeared in 1826. He fought in defense of New Orleans in 1815; removed to York, Canada, in 1821, and later to Batavia, N. Y. Early in 1826 he declared his intention of publishing a book exposing the "secrets" of the Masonic order, of which he had been a member for 30 years. He was arrested for debt. On his release he was hurried into a closed carriage, which drove, it is asserted, to Niagara, and Morgan was never seen again. A body, asserted by some to be his, was found in the Niagara river below the falls. His disappearance was charged to the Masons, and a political "Anti-Masonic" party was formed. His book, "Illustrations of Free Masonry, By One Who Has Devoted Thirty Years to the Subject," created far less excitement than his disappearance. It can still be obtained, we are told.

The Venezuelan Boundary.

Please give a statement of the settlement of the disputed boundary between Great Britain and Venezuela, in which the late ex-President Harrison acted as counsel for the latter government before the court of arbitration.—I. N. C., Lonpoc, Cal.

Great Britain claimed as a part of Guiana, a large area which Venezuela insisted to be her own. No accurate boundary had ever been laid down between Venezuela and Guiana. The territory in dispute was about 60,000 square miles. The arbitrators by unanimous award laid down a boundary line which did not concede all that Great Britain demanded, nor all that Venezuela claimed. The award was accepted as satisfactory by both governments.

Making a Hektograph.

The question department of your valuable paper is of much interest to me. I have often wanted to make a duplicator or hektograph. How is it made?—J. D. A., Athens, Tenn.

A hektograph is a copying pad, and is very useful in making a limited number of copies of a writing or drawing. You can buy one in a stationery store, or you can make one as follows: Place an ounce of gelatine in a tin pan and cover with cold water. Let it soak over night, so that all the gelatine is swelled. Then dissolve two ounces of common salt in a pint of water. Over this salt water bath heat six or seven ounces of pure glycerine to 200 degrees F. Pour off the gelatine all water left unabsorbed and put the gelatine in with the hot glycerine. Heat this mixture for an hour, stirring occasionally. Add 20 drops of oil of cloves, which will prevent decomposition. Then pour the composition into a shallow tin cake pan, filling it. Place level and let it cool for five hours. This gelatine mass constitutes the hektograph, or copying pad. Before using, pass a wet sponge over it, and wait till the face is nearly dry. Then take your first copy. Use hektograph ink in making the writing or drawing to be copied. When the writing is dry, place it face downward on the pad and rub gently on the back, so as to have it all impressed. About a minute is long enough to leave the original on the pad. Remove it carefully by raising it slowly from one corner. Then place blank papers on the pad one at a time, and you can get the desired copies. With warm water and a bit of very soft sponge, the impression can be removed, so the instrument can be used again. Only aniline copying inks can be used, which you can buy at any stationery store. Any ordinary paper, sized or unsized, can be used.

Presidential Votes.

Will you be so kind as to inform me through your Question Bureau, the popular presidential vote for the last four presidential elections?—W. T. D., Coal Creek, Tenn.

Your question shows a lack of knowledge of conditions. The early figures are simply estimates, based upon the proposition that the general drift, going a certain way, shows what the total drift will be. The actual vote can not be told until all the official figures are in—which will not be until the new year, and very possibly later. The latest estimates at this time are:

Total popular vote	14,500,000
Roosevelt's total vote	8,358,000
Parker's total vote	6,143,500
Roosevelt's plurality	2,213,000

These are not official figures. They may be a half million out of the way. Don't ask for accurate figures until at least six weeks after a national election; and then, look for them in the news columns, not in the Bureau.

A Quotation.

Can you tell me the author of "The wind is tempered to the shorn lamb," and under what conditions it was written?—J. S., South Haven, Mich.

You have misquoted the words. In Laurence Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," he says: "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." For the context, see the book. There is a large number of clear, good people, who have not wide reading, who suppose the words are in the Bible. They are not, and the saying is not true. For this, The Blade refers to any sheep-grower in the United States. It is a sentiment, worthy of the author of the "Sentimental Journey," but of no further value. Go into your library, get down Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," and read for yourself.

Japanese Music.

Please tell me all you can about Japanese music. Can you tell me where I can find out more?—F., LaGrange, Ind.

Your question can best be illustrated by the fact, known to be true by the writer, of a company of Americans who were entertained in the highest style by a Japanese gentleman at his residence. They were told that certain noted Japanese players would perform for them. After sitting for half an hour, listening to the music, one American lady, a musical expert, turned to her neighbor, an American legation attache, and asked: "When will they get through tuning their instruments, and go to playing?" He whispered back, "They are playing now." There is no Japanese music, in the western acceptation of the term, any more than there is Chinese music. Both are on the same plane. The writer has lived for six months in a Yokohama hotel, his back windows opening upon the back of a certain building occupied by Chinese. At stated times, the Chinamen of Toledo gather in a "chon suey" restaurant and have "music" of this character. One who has a knowledge of western music would pronounce it "rot." The native music is of the same character, as the writer can aver, from actual knowledge.

No Such Substance.

What substance placed between a strong magnet and a piece of steel will keep the magnet from attracting the steel?—M. F. P., Crookston, Minn.

There is no such substance. Electric or magnetic forces are propagated through the universal ether, and there is nothing which that ether does not penetrate. If there were such a substance, it would be the easiest matter in the world to make a "perpetual motion" machine, driven by permanent magnets.

Cleveland's Administration.

During President Cleveland's administrations, how long and what part of the time of each one, did he have or did the Democratic party have a majority in both houses of Congress?—W. H. D., Mulliken, Michigan.

A President has a four years' term; a Congress lasts for two years—the term for which Representatives are elected. Representatives are elected at the same time as the President, and then two years later. In Mr. Cleveland's first term, the two Congresses were thus divided politically:

49th Congress—Senate— 34 Democrats, 41 Republicans, 1 vacancy.
House—152 Democrats, 140 Republicans, 2 Nationals, 1 vacancy.
50th Congress—Senate—37 Democrats, 39 Republicans.
House—170 Democrats, 151 Republicans, 1 Independent, 3 Laborites.

Hence, in Mr. Cleveland's first term, in neither of the two Congresses did the Democrats have a majority in the Senate, though they had in the House. In his second term, from March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1897, the two houses stood politically as follows:

53d Congress—Senate—44 Democrats, 38 Republicans, 1 Independent, 2 Farmers' Alliance, 3 vacancies.
House—220 Democrats, 128 Republicans, 8 Populists.
54th Congress—Senate—39 Democrats, 44 Republicans, 6 Farmers' Alliance, 1 vacancy.
House—104 Democrats, 245 Republicans, 1 Silverite, 7 Populists.

Hence, in Cleveland's two terms, covering eight years, there were but two years in which he had a Democratic majority in both houses—in the 53d Congress. That Congress enacted the Wilson tariff bill.

Women Voters.

Do women have to pay poll tax in the states where woman suffrage is allowed?—W. C. W., Woodlawn, Va.

There are four states in which women have full suffrage—Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. In these states they vote for all officers, including presidential electors. In none of these does the state law require a poll-tax. You should understand that the poll-tax was one of the earliest provisions against negro suffrage. In the north it is not used. Hence, in the four states wherein full suffrage, because of age and without regard to sex, is granted, the poll-tax cuts no figure. Up here we know nothing about it in practice.

Banana and Pawpaw.

A. says that the banana and pawpaw are very much alike in appearance, also in taste and flavor. That is, the banana plant or tree and the pawpaw bush resemble each other and that the best judges pronounce the flavor of the fruit of each similar to the other. B. says they are wholly unlike in every particular.—J. M. B., Ligonier, Ind.

Here is a brilliant illustration of the fact which the Question Bureau has so often exploited—that a half knowledge is worse than ignorance. Your friend is misled by the fact that the fruits of the banana and of the pawpaw are both elongated and soft, and he argues that thereby they are similar. He might as well argue, because the orange and the apple are both round, that therefore they are practically the same.

The banana and pawpaw are entirely different botanically. The banana is the fruit of a tropical plant, never growing outside the tropics. From a perennial root stock suckers are thrown up, from 8 to 40 feet high; from the top of each there grows a bunch of bananas. When the bunch is cut off, the shoot dies. The pawpaw is a shrub. The difference between them is of an endogen and an exogen—for example, the difference between Indian corn and a lilac bush. The pawpaw grows only in the north temperate zone; its stalk is like that of a tree, instead of that of Indian corn. The writer is very fond of bananas, and eats them whenever they are in the market. In his boyhood, he lived where the pawpaw flourishes, and was very fond of that fruit. There is no similarity in taste.

Miscellaneous.

U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.: All the great operas are the work of Italian, French or German composers. They are sung in the language in which they are written. Most of them are sung by foreign singers—at least as far as the leading roles are concerned. Some of these, notably Patti, have learned English musical works, to sing as encores, to catch the multitude. That all there is to it. Thanks for the photograph of the main street of your town.

J. W. M., Blue Rock, O.: The United States is divided into districts. Any honorably discharged soldier of the civil war is entitled to entry to the national soldiers' home of his district. Address a letter of inquiry to "Commandant National Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O." For entry to the Ohio home, address a letter to "Commandant Ohio Soldiers' Home, Sandusky, O."

J. H. K., Twining, Mich.: You can not expect us to keep posted on all the laws and changes of laws in 45 states. That is the reason why, in the Rules above, we decline to answer questions of state law. The only way to find out is to address letters of inquiry, with return postage enclosed, to the secretary of state of each state.

U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal. It is an ancient English custom to give a memorial of some kind to each pallbearer at a funeral. This took the form of a "mourning" ring in many cases, as you will note from Dickens' works. No doubt the custom was brought to America. A spoon would not be inappropriate, of course.

E. W. J., Tumtum, Wash.: The Declaration of Independence has not the quality of law. It was a mere pronunciamento. The President never forbade its reading in the Philippines.

J. M. B., Woodlawn, Mo.: We are sorry that we have not copies of the treaties. Apply to your congressman. He is able to get them for you.

S. A. C., Petoskey, Mich. Some three or four months ago, we published an article, not in the Bureau, on the subject. Beyond that, we have no positive information.

J. L. A., Colburn, Va. We have not copies of these treaties. A request to one of your senators, or to your representative in congress, should obtain them for you.

A STYLISH PETTICOAT.

Women who are sensible enough to dress only in light-weight clothing will soon learn to like the petticoat with a jersey top and silk ruffles, says the Philadelphia Record. The flexible jersey allows free movement in walking and is practically indestructible, while the three or four ruffles of silk give the desired richness of effect and frou-frou pleasantly. If the ruffles wear out before the top of the skirt, it does not cost much to replace them.

DODGING A HABIT.

Spendthrifts and the Tricks They Play on Themselves.

"A savings bank cashier in Chicago has lately given to a trade paper his experience with the queer ways in which people save their money," said the receiving teller of a New York savings bank. "I've taken a great interest myself in the methods of small depositors.

"Ninety-nine people out of every hundred are naturally extravagant and wasteful. They realize it themselves, and they also realize that it's the little expenditures which mount up. Nearly every depositor has some device for beating himself—making himself save.

"The dime savings bank was a scheme of that kind. You dropped in ever dime that came your way. You couldn't open it until it was full, so it helped you to resist any sudden temptation.

"It was all right until people learned that when the old, extravagant Adam rose up in them they could beat their better impulses by borrowing enough dimes from the corner grocery to fill it up and open it. That rather killed the dime bank, although many are still in use.

"Some people save every copper they get. Four of our depositors do it. One woman works that scheme with nickels and her account is surprisingly large.

"You'd think that the church would take most of the small change of pious people in Lent. The fact is, though, that the accounts of churchgoers are rather heavier in the penitential season than at any other time of the year. One of our woman depositors who began to bring in her little steel bank not long after Ash Wednesday told me about it.

"'Oh, I give up candy and the matinee and all my fun in Lent,' she said. 'It's so hard for me to do it that I consider I've done enough for my religion and I might have the money for myself.'

"In contrast to her there's a carpenter who had been a small depositor for years. One year his deposits began to increase enormously. 'Had good luck this year, haven't you?' I asked when I handed him back his balance book. 'No, 'taint that,' he said. 'Though it's good luck enough in its way. You see I used to be a good Presbyterian and give my tithe regularly to the church. But I've been reading Robert Ingersoll and I've learned that I was away off. So I keep the money for myself now.'

"One waiter, who works in a place so humble that it pays board and wages instead of expecting the help to get paid out of tips, always saves the small tips he gets. For a working man he's a pretty heavy depositor. Another waiter, who works under the tip system, saves every coin he gets from a woman. I have proof that women are acquiring the tip habit, for his annual deposits have nearly doubled in three years.

"We have a couple on our list who order their household affairs on a grand co-operative and money-saving scheme. In the beginning they lived comfortably for one week, and figured out exactly how much it cost them for every item. They wrote out the items and amount on little slips—meat, $7; bread, 50 cents, and so forth, clear down to salt, pepper and condiments. They pasted each slip on a little wooden box.

"Now, when the husband comes home with his week's pay, he drops into each box the amount it calls for. They pay strict spot cash for everything and the wife agrees not to exceed the amount written on the box for any commodity. If she does they go without it for the rest of the week.

"Once she plunged heavily on meat, and spent the $7 in five days. So they were vegetarians for two days that week. As a matter of fact, the wife always manages to have comfortable small change left in the bottom of the boxes at the week end. That is put into the savings bank, minus 10 per cent which she gets for her pains.

"The plan worked like a charm, and they've rolled up a nice deposit in two years. Some of their friends have followed suit.

"Every college in the country ought to name a dormitory in honor of the man who invented the plan of opening a bank account for the baby's college course. It is very popular in these days, and will make many a B. A. twenty years hence.

"When the baby is born, the parents and grandparents and other fond relations put as much as they can spare in the savings bank. They add to it on his birthday and on Christmas. The mother usually keeps a little steel bank to swell the deposit. Fifty dollars a year will accumulated interest, will give the lad enough money when he is eighteen to scrape through a four year course in an inexpensive college with the help of vacation work and a little money from home as he goes along. One hundred dollars a year with interest will carry him through almost any college, with as much money to spend on extras as is good for him.—New York Sun.

The Sunday School.

A THANKLESS NATION.

The International Sunday School Lesson for November 20th is, "Isaiah's Message to Judah." Isaiah 1:1-20.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Here on the western continent this season of the year awakens a national consciousness. The Thanksgiving idea suggests our country's relation to religion. That a nation has obligations to Jehovah will be the theme of hundreds of sermons within the next week. There is thus a measure of timeliness in this Sunday school lesson which deals with one nation's thanklessness.

For that is the story in a nutshell. The divine favor had been shown in a peculiar degree to Judah, and Judah's response had been forgetfulness and repudiation of God. In excoriating words the prophet portrays the ingratitude and sin, and consequent suffering of the chosen people.

The theme is one to be treated broadly, yet in countless Sunday school classes it is to be feared, the time will be spent in profitless quibbling over dates and names and authorship and other minutiae of criticism, which are quite proper in the study, or in the classroom of systematic students, but have no place in the ordinary Sunday school class. There is no need to go beyond the text for sufficient lesson material.

A Nation's Prophets.

"Where there is no vision the people perish." The Jews were better served by their seers than by their kings. And it still is true that the preacher has a place in national life as important as that of governor or president. Men who walk the higher levels, and, whose eyes are clear to spiritual truth, are to any nation what Isaiah was to Judah. This son of Amoz had that which is surest sign of a "call" to preach—ability to see and say. His eyes were open, and his lips were their fit partners, to utter what he saw.

The danger of every prosperous easy-going time, like the present, is that Zion's watchman will cry "Peace! Peace!" when there is no peace. It is easy to run with the crowd, and to tell them that the present way is the right way. There is a pulpit jingoism in things religious which is as dangerous as political jingoism. Isaiah was brave enough to withstand the popular currents, and at the risk of being called a pessimist and a critic, show wherein the people had departed from the divine program. God help the nation which fails of men of vision who dare to tell it the truth about itself.

When a Nation Goes Wrong.

For nations wander from the path of duty, even as individuals do. It is as possible for a whole people to sin as it is for one man. God is the God of nations, and those which have been served the race and found the largest destiny for themselves, have been alive with the consciousness of their obligation to Jehovah. England's truest self speaks in Kipling's noble lines,

"Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget! Lest we forget!"

Isaiah's burden was that Judah had gone wrong. The bitter truth that wrung his heart was the sinfulness of his country. Speaking for Jehovah, he cried, in graphic portrayal of Jewish ingratitude, "I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me." Then, line upon line, he portrays the sinfulness of a nation. The ox and the ass were no more ungrateful to the recipients of special favor. It is an eloquently sad and bitter wail that the old patriot utters, for he loved his land, next only to his Lord. Indeed, he is a poor citizen and a poor Christian who can look unmoved upon the sin of his country.

The Great Riddle.

"Why will ye?" Isaiah cried. Ah, why? That is the riddle of ages. Why do sinners sin, when the most foolish may see that to sin is to suffer? The prodigal knows better than any preacher who portrays his plight the bitter remorse which is the daily bread of the far country; and yet he will not come home. None so well understands the sorrows of drunkenness as the drunkard, and yet he still drinks. The delights of pure love and the torment of unholy passion are more vivid to the libertine than to any other; but he continues a libertine. Is there any other solution for the great riddle than simply Satan?

Judah, the backslidden, knew in her own experience that "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." She was a conspicuous illustration of the truth which has been writ large upon the annals of many nations. That declension from moral virtue means a waning of power, prosperity and life. The cavalier and dilletante may sneer at old-fashioned morality, at the prosy ways of God-fearing, truth-telling, home-loving, Sabbath-keeping, neighborly and square-dealing folk, but whoever reads the newspaper or older history understandingly knows full well that these virtues are the true pillars of a state, and that when these become decayed the structure falls.

The sure wages of sin are the things of death. So Isaiah pointed out to Judah. As unsparingly as a good physician he exposed the rottenness of the nation: "From the sole of the foot even unto the head, there's no soundness in it; but wounds, and bruises, and fresh stripes." As night follows the earth's turning away from the sun, so surely does suffering succeed sin. Hear the stinging and scorching way in which the prophet tells the truth to the derelict nation: "Your country is desolate, your cities are burned with fire; your land, strangers devour it in your presence, and it is desolate, as overthrown by strangers."

Churchly, But Crooked.

Even worse, it appears, as Isaiah's torrential address sweeps on, was the fact that, in spite of the nation's grievous sinning, it still continued to exercise the forms of religion. Now, a hypocrite is odious in the sight of God and of man, and Judah was playing the hypocrite. While her heart was rotten with wickedness, her lips were offering the worship prescribed by Moses, and her hands were red with sacrificial offerings. So deeply sunken in transgression was the nation that she did not even perceive the enormity of this mockery of God.

As the Chinese sometimes cover filth by gorgeous embroidery, so this people was wearing the pomp of religious observance above their putrefying depravity. Was not this the worst sign of the nation's degeneracy, that she had become unconscious of her own sinfulness? There have been many profitless discussions of "the unpardonable sin," and no man knows what this supreme offense is; but we may be sure that spiritual insensibility is somewhere near it.

Getting Right With God.

As the hot vial of divine condemnation were opened, through Isaiah's utterance, upon Judah's hypocrisy, so the wrath of God and the contempt of man are directed toward the person who wilfully hides rascality behind religiosity; who makes churchliness the cloak of crookedness, and serves the devil in the livery of heaven. The perfect loathing of the pure and true God for such an offense may be read in the burning passage included within the tenth and fifteenth verses of this chapter, closing, "when ye make many prayers, I will not hear; your hands are full of blood."

The only hope of Judah was in a right-about-face. Sam Jones' "quit your meanness," is true preaching and it has its warrant here. There is no hope for a people or for a single heart when sin is knowingly cherished. God will not have any dealings with the one who will not abandon evil ways. Judah must first get right with God before she could get aught from God. There can be no covenant with those who wish to continue at enmity with the Lord. Therefore, the forceful ethical appeal in the sixteenth and seventeenth verses.

"Let Us Reason Together."

This condition accepted, God is willing to reason. To the penitent he shows utmost consideration. In the famous line with which the lesson closes, the greatest condescension is shown: "Come now, and let us reason together. . . . though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." Here is revealed the tender side of the Jehovah who in his justice was seen, a few lines before, to be terribly inexorable. God hates sin, with a hatred inconceivable to any but the sinless ones of heaven; but he loves the sinner, with a depth of love which could find expression only in the offering of his best beloved Son for the sinner's ransom.

Not to desire health, wholeness, holiness, is horrible to contemplate. Once Judah would accept the gracious invitation to consider her situation in calm conference with her King, there could be but one issue: A resolute turning toward righteousness. Wilful impenitence, however, and a refusal to listen to the tender word, was within her power, for freedom of choice is the divine crown which the Creator has placed upon the human brow. This is the dread responsibility of those who were made with capacities for the best things—they may choose the worst, and so choosing, lose their capacity for the best.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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READJUSTMENT OF SCHEDULES

The new congress, which will meet in December, 1905, unless sooner convened in extraordinary session, will be very strongly Republican. That party will have nearly two-thirds of the senate, and over one hundred majority in the house. It will have, therefore, a safe opportunity to readjust the tariff schedules. The party is firmly anchored to the principle of protection; but the rates of duty established in the schedules of the law naturally require readjustment because of the changing conditions of manufacture and trade. A rate on a given article which was just and proper at the time the Dingley law was enacted, may, through the cheapening of the process of manufacture abroad, be now too low to afford adequate protection; or, for a similar reason existent in America, it may now be uselessly high.

President Roosevelt, in his formal letter of acceptance, dated September 12 last, thus expressed his views on protection and readjustment of the schedules:

> Conditions change and the laws must be modified from time to time to fit new exigencies. But the underlying principle of protection, as it has been embodied in all but one of the American tariff laws for the last forty years, has worked out results so beneficent, so evenly and widely spread, so advantageous alike to farmers and capitalists and workingmen, to commerce and trade of every kind, that the American people, if they show their usual practical business sense, will insist that when these laws are modified they shall be modified with the utmost care and conservatism, and by the friends and not the enemies of the protective system. They cannot afford to trust the modification to those who treat protection and robbery as synonymous terms.

President Roosevelt has now a golden opportunity to carry out whatever modifications in the schedules may be necessary. The Republican majority in congress is so great that the enemies of protection can do nothing. No better opportunity ever came to any party to revise its own work than that now afforded. And it is already believed by many in Washington that the President will urge upon congress the propriety and necessity of a readjustment. The lamented McKinley favored it in his last public address—that at the Buffalo exposition. Mr. Roosevelt himself has more than once urged it in his messages. Such action by the Republican congress would be no change of ground, no volte-face. The changing of schedules to meet changed conditions is no abandonment of the protective principle.

The late election has demonstrated the enormous popularity of the President. The junta of trust promoters in Wall street, which howled so lustily over the President's prosecution of the Northern Securities case, and declared him to be reckless and unsafe, looks ridiculously small from the post-election point of view. He can lead the movement for tariff readjustment, and the people will be with him. Even those Republicans in congress who may be reluctant, will be compelled to join by the force of popular opinion.

WHY TEMPT FATE?

The American people will not receive the announcement of President Roosevelt's proposed visit to the St. Louis fair with a feeling of absolute security. The Buffalo tragedy has not been so soon forgotten. The assassination of President McKinley is still fresh in our minds. He was induced to visit the Pan-American Exposition because it was thought his presence would give it prestige that nothing else could give. There was no premonition of danger in the visit. The President was not known to have an enemy. He had done more than any other President to wipe out sectional lines. The record of his administration was "writ all over with peaceful deeds." Democrats as well as Republicans were his friends. On the day before he was made the target of Czolgosz's bullet, he delivered a speech that breathed a broad spirit of Americanism and that was applauded even by the foes of the Republican party. And yet the traitor was even then there waiting to strike a blow at our cherished institutions.

The conditions today are not dissimilar, except that we may say, in utmost fairness, that President Roosevelt has enemies. A man of his positive character must have them. Several newspapers of the South have assailed him bitterly and have aroused intense antagonism. The overwhelming vote of confidence given him will only accentuate these passions. The Blade is not an alarmist, and we have supreme faith in the chivalry of the South as a people. But no one can guarantee the sanity of the individual. There are cranks, North and South, there are anarchists who are ready to sacrifice lives in order to do hurt to society. Against these foes nothing will prevail except eternal vigilance.

The President of the United States owes it to the country that he shall not expose himself unnecessarily. He cannot go to St. Louis without a risk and that risk he ought not to take. We want no repetition of the Buffalo assassination.

COCKRELL'S RETIREMENT.

The really unexpected triumph of the Republicans in Misouri means the retirement of Mr. Cockrell from the United States Senate. The Republican majority in the Missouri legislature will choose a successor of their own political faith. Mr. Cockrell succeeded Carl Schurz in the Senate in 1875, and consequently, on March 3 next, will have completed thirty years of continuous service in that body.

He stands second in length of service in the United States Senate as it is at present constituted. William B. Allison, of Iowa, entered that body on March 4, 1873, and therefore has served two years longer than Mr. Cockrell. There are only two other senators who entered on continuous service in the '70's—John T. Morgan, of Alabama, whose term of office dates from 1877, and Senator Platt, of Connecticut, whose service began in 1879. The senator with the longest record of continuous service was Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, who served thirty-six years. Mr. Allison comes next, and if he lives to complete his present term, which ends March 3, 1909, he will have equalled the Morrill record.

ROOSEVELT AND THE SOUTH.

In his declining years, Henry Watterson is becoming so embittered that he can no longer think on some subjects with reason. During the past campaign, he has been afflicted with Rooseveltophobia, and he is about the only man in the United States who doesn't accept the verdict. Some people won't understand, even though knocked down with a club; and there was certainly enough unanimity in the election to prove to any sane person that the President has the people with him.

It is unfortunate for the South that Watterson is not more tolerant. He has brains enough, if properly applied, to be of great service in the upbuilding of that section, which needs Northern capital and Northern energy. The Republican party is the party of progress, and it is in control of the government. It has given the country Theodore Roosevelt; and, when Mr. Watterson quits frothing, we advise him to make a careful study of the returns. It may help set him right to learn that President Roosevelt has hosts of friends in the South. He received a very handsome vote from below Mason and Dixon's line. He carried Missouri for the first time in the history of the Republican party, and the pluralities in the other Southern states for his opponent were much smaller than the pluralities usually accorded the Democratic candidate. So far as we have been able to discover, there is nothing in the election returns from the South to indicate that the President is more unpopular in that section than is his party.

Postmaster Edwards, of Macon, Ga., who made an eloquent speech at Chicago, seconding the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt, in an interview, prophesies that before the President completes his term of office, he will be idolized by the South, and The Blade believes that this prophecy will come true. Confederate veterans were warm in his praise when he paid a tender tribute to that brave old soldier, Gordon. No citizen was given a heartier reception by Charleston than was President Roosevelt when he visited the exposition, and his speech was heralded by all who heard it as reflecting the sentiments of a patriot who knew no North, no South. There is nothing vindictive in the character of Theodore Roosevelt. He is guided by head and conscience in all his acts, and he is earnest in his desire to weld the country into homogeneity.

It is fortunate for the South that it has men who are broader minded than Watterson, who are not vitriolic in their hatred and who are not so blindly partisan as to overlook the greater fruits in their eagerness to partake of the smaller.

THE STATUE OF FREDERICK.

The statue of Frederick the Great, presented by the German emperor, now stands on its pedestal in the esplanade of the War College grounds at Washington, swathed in canvas, and awaiting the formal unveiling on November 19. Those who have been permitted a glimpse of it consider it a fine work of art. Frederick is represented in his Prussian general's uniform, wearing the three-cocked hat made familiar by his portraits. The gift was made in recognition of the courtesies shown to the kaiser's brother, Prince Henry, when he visited this country several years ago. There was some objection voiced to its acceptance; but it would have been ungracious to have declined the statue.

It is appropriate that it should stand in the grounds of an institution devoted to perfecting our officers in the art of war. Frederick the Great was, without doubt, a military genius of high order. He was the greatest German of the eighteenth century and of brilliant mind. In personal appearance he was not imposing—"a little, lean old man" is the way Carlyle described him. The unveiling will be marked with considerable ceremony. The German emperor will be represented by two distinguished officers of his staff, the entire diplomatic force will attend in full uniform, and President Roosevelt will deliver a short address.

TO END THE WAR.

There seems to be a basis of truth in the story that President Roosevelt is not only anxious to have the Eastern war ended, but that he has made certain definite moves in that direction. The governments at St. Petersburg and Tokio were both sounded on the subject some weeks ago, and the matter has been kept before both since that time. The unofficial overture made by Japan is believed to have been the direct result of Secretary Hay's efforts. Though St. Petersburg refused with offensiveness, it is said Mr. Hay feels sanguine that eventually the Russians will prove amenable to reason, and a working basis for the opening of peace negotiations will be agreed upon.

This is good news. The horrible slaughter on the Manchurian battle-fields, and in front of Port Arthur, appalled the world. There is a willingness on the part of England and France, it is said, to follow the lead of the United States, when the proper time comes for the latter to make public representations to the two contending governments. It thus appears that, while a section of the American press was teeming with charges that the President is eager to have a war, that he carries the "big stick" as a menace, he was laboring, through diplomatic channels, in the interests of the peace of the world.

NIAGARA WILL BE DRY.

The theory is again broached that a tilting of the region of the Great Lakes is slowly going on. There is a sinking of this region toward the west-southwest; consequently the waters are rising on the southern and western shores of Lakes Erie and Michigan, with a corresponding fall on the northern and eastern ones. In Maumee and Sandusky bays the advance of the waters in estimated to be eight or nine inches in a century.

At one time, the waters of the Great Lakes discharged themselves across the rocky rim near Chicago, following practically the route of the great drainage canal, through the Illinois into the Mississippi. If the slow geological change noted above keeps on, in a few thousand years the ancient route will be resumed, and Niagara will be dry—presenting merely the aspect of a bold cliff. Still, there is no need that the stockholders of the great industrial enterprises at the Falls shall be disturbed over a prospective river of their investments. They will all have passed from the stage of life long before the tilting can diminish the flow of water over the Falls.

BRYAN WILL GO IT ALONE.

Tom Watson denies that he is going into partnership with William Randolph Hearst and William Jennings Bryan to reorganize the Democratic party.

Bryan says that he knows nothing of such a conference, while Hearst, alone of the triumvirate, confesses that he is willing to lend his service.

So far as Bryan is concerned, he does not want to go into partnership with anyone. He considers that the overwhelming defeat of Parker was a victory for the radical wing of the party. He can honestly claim that he was regular, but he was unable to drive his followers into line. Wherever he spoke, the effect was disastrous for Parker. His whirlwind campaign through Indiana seemed to remind Bryan Democrats that there was an insult to be wiped out, and they forthwith proceeded to wipe it out by voting for Roosevelt. The plurality given the President by the Hoosiers was almost three times greater than any plurality ever before given a Republican candidate for President in that state.

Mr. Bryan can consistently ask the conservative wing to fall into line in 1908. He tried it twice, and was defeated because he failed to get the Democratic vote. Then he yielded the organization to his party foes, and loaned his services. Results have proved that he is nearer the Democratic heart than any other man.

The situation is as interesting as a problem on the chess board. Mr. Bryan feels that he has the forces to win if he shall be permitted to make the moves.

CHAIRMAN CORTELYOU.

Those Republican leaders who opposed the selection of George Bruce Cortelyou as chairman of the Republican national committee are probably willing to acknowledge their error. They said he was inexperienced in political work, was personally unknown to the prominent state Republicans throughout the country, and much more of the same sort. The outcome of the campaign is an all-sufficient reply to such strictures.

Mr. Cortelyou is a modest, reserved gentleman, with great executive talents. He took hold of the campaign in a business-like manner, with no flourish of trumpets. He declined to give out newspaper interviews telling what he expected to do. He had no desire for self-exploitation. He managed the campaign with overwhelming success, and without entangling the President by any pledge or bargain, expressed or implied. He was the target of a most villainous attack—that he obtained huge sums of money from corporations for campaign purposes under promise of immunity from prosecution. The people expressed their opinion of this vile falsehood at the polls—for Cortelyou could not have promised without Roosevelt's authority.

Mr. Cortelyou is a gentleman of stainless character and reputation, a man whose sole ambition it is to do well whatever he undertakes, and to achieve success only by honorable means. He has made himself a most conspicuous figure among Republican leaders, and has endeared himself to the great rank and file of the party.

THE FAR EASTERN WAR.

There seems to be a waiting in the Far East on developments from Port Arthur. The story came that Gen. Stoessel asked for an armistice. It was reported that Gen. Nogi refused this, and demanded a surrender. Since these reports were received—and full confirmation of them is lacking—nothing has been given out. In London it is believed that terms of surrender are being discussed. This is but an opinion, without anything but the silence of Japanese news sources to base it upon. The civilized world hopes it is true. Stoessel has defended Port Arthur with the greatest bravery, and there is no reason why he should let courage drift into mere stubbornness.

So far as the world is informed, the last fighting there was upon November 6, when the Japanese made a fierce assault on Etse mountain, just north of the city. Two days after this, Stoessel's request for an armistice was reported. The Russians then were still in possession of their main line of forts, and the Japanese were steadily creeping in. Another reason for the belief that a surrender is being negotiated is that the number of Rusians available for duty is reported to be not over 5,000—too small a force to hope to make a successful defense, in the face of the heavily augmented Japanese army.

On the Shakhe river, a daily artillery duel seems to be the only active feature of the campaign. The two armies confront each other on the two sides of the river. Each has heavily fortified its position. It looks as though the two armies are practically in winter quarters there. If either intended further offensive movements this fall, the advance should have been made before the double or triple lines of earthworks had been thrown up, faced with barbed wire and other entanglements, which will involve terrible loss of life to any attacking party.

ADVICE TO DEMOCRATS.

The Atlanta Constitution reads the riot act to Democracy—and demands that it take charge of itself. Twice, says the Constitution, it has surrendered to mugwumpery and both times it suffered disastrous defeat. Now the "genuine Democrat" must assert himself.

But it will be difficult, we fear, for the Constitution of for any other Democratic paper to separate the wheat from the chaff. Who is qualified to say which is the mugwump and which the "genuine Democrat?" Would the Constitution exclude the men who bolted Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and admit all Democrats who voted for Roosevelt this year? Knowing the Constitution's dislike of the President, we would sooner expect it to forgive the mugwumps who bolted Bryan. But if it eliminates both, what is there left? Not enough to put up a respectable fight against Tom Watson.

The Blade advises the Democracy to wipe out the slate and begin anew. We are not so blindly partisan as not to appreciate the need of having another great party. It is an essential to the truest development of a republic. Far better for the Republican party if it has a worthy antagonist, one so nearly matched in strength as to require that we shall be constantly striving to do our best.

But if Democracy is going to continue the course it has been pursuing since 1900, its demise is not so far distant. Watson is standing ready now to seize the livery of Democracy, once it is exchanged for the shroud, and to advance the Peoples' party. No doubt he would gather up the radical element, but he could never rally under his banner the hosts of business men who have been Democrats for years. They would naturally be forced into the Republican ranks. Hence we would have in the People's party a weak and unworthy antagonist. It is better for the country that Democracy pull itself together and strengthen its lines, to do which the leaders must sink their differences, forget the past and build up the foundation.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

Italy, like all other Latin countries, holds her elections on a Sunday. The general elections for members of the chamber of deputies was held on November 6, and were remarkable from the fact that the Clericals, or ultra-Catholics, participated in them. Ever since Victor Emmanuel took possession of the states of the church and fixed his capital at Rome, these extremists have marked their denial of the right of Italy to the possession of the "patrimony of St. Peter," by refusing to vote. They considered that the act would be a recognition and condonement of the act they so bitterly resented.

This vote, singularly enough, was cast in support of the governmental candidates. The extremists—the Radicals and Socialists—are regarded as enemies of the church; they are also the political enemies of the Gioletti ministry—the present government—which they are striving to overthrow. The Clericals supported the government, and the combined Conservative forces of Italy won a decided victory on the elections of last Sunday.

The extremists made their battle on a demand for a large reduction in army and navy expenses, a lower tariff, and certain measures of legislation "for the benefit of the working classes." The government promises to reform taxation, and other minor measures of relief; also, it plans to establish governmental control over the railways, and to renew commercial treaties with several European powers.

More than thirty years has passed since the Clericals began their policy of taking no part in elections, and of not holding seats in the Italian parliament. Among them are many men who are well fitted to participate intelligently and wisely in governmental affairs. This gave the Socialists and Radicals, who have been increasing in numbers, a power at the polls disproportionate to their strength, compared with the total of Italian voters. In this election, the Conservative cry was "the defense of order and domestic peace." The bishops advised their people to vote, with the result stated above.

HOW ADVERTISING WON A GOVERNORSHIP

A Boston news dispatch begins with the words: "'How Advertising Won a Governorship' might properly be one of his chapter headings should William L. Douglas of Brockton ever write an autobiography."

This refers to the victory of W. L. Douglas, a shoe manufacturer of Brockton, a town 20 miles south of Boston. He was the Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, and was elected by a plurality of 35,710, while Roosevelt's plurality was 86,279, at the same election.

Mr. Douglas has been for many years a large advertiser. He put on the market a $3.50 shoe, and filled orders by mail. His advertisements were illustrated with his own portrait—which, by the way, closely resembles that of Judge Alton B. Parker, who may be remembered as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency who received the largest popular minority ever obtained by a defeated candidate for that office.

While minor causes no doubt contributed to this result, it is admitted that Mr. Douglas's victory was due to the feeling of personal acquaintanceship among the voters, from his constant and wide-spread advertising, and to their familiarity with his facial appearance.

Mem. to advertisers:—Print your picture in your advertisement!

Mr. Douglas was born in Plymouth, Mass., the famed landing-place of the Pilgrims, 59 years ago. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, learned the trade, was economical, put his sayings in bank, and when he was 31 owned a very small shoe factory. At that time, machinery had just been applied to that branch of manufacturing. As soon as he got a little money ahead, he began to advertise. As the result of his increasingly liberal use of printer's ink, his business flourished like the proverbial green bay-tree. Now his shoe factory is the largest in the world, and does a business of eight million dollars a year. Advertising created it—plus the additional but very important fact that the advertising was truthful, and the goods were as represented. Go thou and do likewise!

JUVENILE CRIME IN NEW YORK

The deputy clerk of the children's court in New York city, E. K. Coulter, writes from the abundance of his official experience of certain surprising and unpleasant facts. The article appears in the current issue of the North American Review. Mr. Coulter says that 86 per cent. of the youthful wrongdoers brought before that court were either born abroad or are of foreign parentage.

This is a correlative of the fact shown in recent years by the different character of our immigration. We have been receiving more aliens from Southern Europe, and from races which are of a lower moral and physical standard, than the majority of immigrants in the past. Another factor in juvenile crime and wrongdoing is the environment in which the children are brought up. The parents are poor—many of them in deep poverty. They herd together in the cheapest living quarters they can find in the city—that is, in the tenements. They work in sweatshops, live in squalor, and evade the requirements of the school laws, that they may have the earnings of their children at the earliest possible age.

The result is, the foreign colonies of the metropolis are festering plague-spots, where the children become habituated to vice and crime, and by this environment naturally drift into criminal courses. The nature of the problem which confronts the city is clear; a practical remedy is more difficult. The class of East Side foreigners are wedded to city life; they know nothing of rural existence, and would need instruction in every phase of country work. The remedy must be a change in the conditions of their lives in the city itself; but how is that change to be accomplished successfully?

WOOL GROWING INDUSTRY.

It begins to look as though the world's wool supply will come from countries which are best adapted to grazing, and wherein the price of land, because of its inadaptability for cereals, is so low that there is more money in wool-growing than in any other branch of agricultural industry. In the last number of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, issued by Hon. A. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, is an article on South African wool, which reproduces from a London periodical the prediction that South Africa is to become the great wool-producing area of the world.

This article reminds the reader that South African wools invariably hold their own in the London market, with an ample demand for the best qualities. Therefore the efforts of the growers in that portion of the world are devoted to improving the quality; because the proposition can not be disputed that it costs no more to maintain a sheep of the best and finest wool breed than it does a scrub animal, whose wool brings a far less price in the market.

The Blade has no fault to find with this report from Mr. Austin's bureau, whose province it is to deal with facts as they exist. But why does not our genial farmer friend, Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, take up the matter of the economical production of wool? Sheep will thrive on the poorest kind of forage. Here in Ohio land has become too valuable, over the greater part of the state, to permit wool-growing. The educated, intelligent farmer can do better with his land than to devote it to sheep pasture.

Why should it be deemed a necessity that sheep shall be grazed? Why not use the methods of intensive agriculture, and on a given area raise enough forage for the subsistence of many more sheep—double or treble the number—than were they allowed to graze at will? Why can not farmers, on land that will raise three crops of alfalfa per season, keep their sheep on a narrow run, and feed them forage raised on the richest land at their command?

This is done in the case of dairy cattle, which are allowed the run of a small yard for exercise, but their food is raised on other fields, and fed them daily. It is true of hogs. In both cases it has been proved profitable. Grazing is wasteful, if the land can be made to produce more forage by proper cultivation.

There is no reason why, under present conditions, wool should not be a very profitable crop on the most fertile and therefore the highest-priced lands in the United States. In place of allowing the animals to obtain their sustenance by grazing, keep them in a narrow compass, sufficient to give them plenty of air; furnish an ample supply of pure water; and feed them the products of forage crops raised on rich lands. In place of wool-growing being, as it is now, an industry suited only for a comparatively barren upland country, it can be made profitable on good lands, in close proximity to markets. What does Secretary Wilson say?

DEMOCRATIC POLICIES.

The Democratic party, if it be wise, will drop certain trumped-up charges which it endeavored to make issues in the presidential canvass. The people considered them, and expressed their verdict at the polls in a most unmistakable manner.

One of these is the charge that the President secretly planned or encouraged the revolutionary movement which resulted in the independence of Panama. The voters evidently considered it false, for certainly it lost no votes to the Republican national ticket.

Another is the worn-out cry of "anti-imperialism." The American people have passed judgment upon it in two presidential contests, and the results showed that they indorse the action of the United States in acquiring the Philippines and in retaining them. The old hair-splitting "constitutional" arguments which cut such a figure in national politics up to the civil war, are no longer potent to arouse the people to intense partisanship.

Third, the Democratic party should abandon the policy of mere antagonism to whatever the Republican party writes into its platforms. Intelligent voters desire to know what the opposition has to propose which is better for the country. They are not satisfied to change the politics of a national administration without knowing that the other fellows have well-digested plans, which are sane, safe and practicable. Mere glittering generalities, seasoned with denunciation, do not move them.

But the Ethiopian can not change his skin, nor the leopard his spots. The Democratic leaders seem incapable of constructive statesmanship. Their forte is the opposite—the destructive policy. And it no longer wins with the mass of intelligent Americans.

TO RAISE A PATTISON FUND.

Prominent citizens of Pennsylvania have started a fund for the relief of the late Gov. Robert E. Pattison's family. It is explained that the homestead is heavily mortgaged and that nothing remains except a small life insurance policy. The gentlemen interesting themselves in the project refer to ex-Governor Pattison's splendid record as comptroller of Philadelphia and as chief executive of the state.

The interesting feature of this bit of unselfish philanthropy is the fact that among the promoters are some of the leading Republicans of Pennsylvania. Governor Pattison was intense in his Democracy, but he was a fair fighter and an honorable political foe. In these days, when politics are at fever heat, and speakers on both sides are led to extravagant statement and reckless abuse, the action taken to save the home of Pennsylvania's ex-governor is reinvigorating, reinspiring. It shows that the American people can be non-partisan at least in their appreciation of a good man after he is gone. It were better if we were sometimes more charitable to the living.

Well Known.

Houston Chronicle.

Grayce—There goes Miss Prettygirl. We call her "The Inevitable."

Gladys—Why?

Grayce—Because everybody bows to her.

KING MENELIK'S GIFT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

SALEB BIN
SALEB WITH
MIKE AND JENNIE

"DAN" THE ZEBRA.

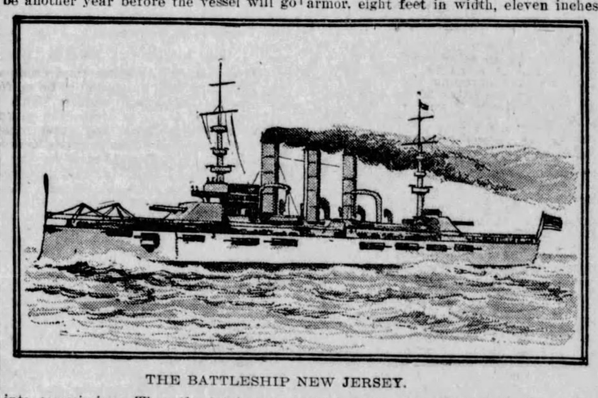
NEW BATTLESHIP.

The New Jersey Receives Her Christening.

Quincy, Mass., Nov. 10.—Christened by a daughter of the state whose name she is to bear, the magnificent battleship New Jersey was launched today from the yard of the Fore River Ship and Engine company. Hundreds of persons saw the ship plunge into the water, and for some time their cheers echoed along the river banks. It was Mrs. William B. Kinney, daughter of Governor Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey, who smashed the traditional bottle of American champagne against the steel prow of the huge ship as it started down the ways. The New Jersey party included Governor Murphy and numerous other state officials, together with visitors from Trenton, Jersey City, Camden and other cities of the state. On the christening stand also were prominent naval officers from the Charleston and New York navy yards, from Philadelphia, Washington and other points.

The New Jersey, when completed, will be one of the most powerful battleships in the world. She is one of the five ships authorized by congress in 1900, and belongs to the Virginia class. Her sister ship, the Rhode Island, was launched at the Fore River yards last May. This class are all constructed with double turrets. The New Jersey is the last ship with double turrets the government intends to build. The double turret has its disadvantages, according to naval experts.

After considerable delay the keel of the New Jersey was laid in 1901. Since then the work has gone rapidly on, but it will be another year before the vessel will go into commission. Then the total cost to the government will be about $5,000,000. The New Jersey's length on loadwater line is 435 feet, breadth 76 feet and full load draft 26 feet. Her displacement will be 15,000 tons.



THE BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY.

The New Jersey will have a speed of at least 19 knots. She will be propelled at this high speed by twin screws driven by two four-cylinder engines of 19,000 indicated horsepower.

The New Jersey's armament will consist of four twelve-inch guns, mounted by pairs in balanced turrets, one turret being located forward of the superstructure and the other aft. Of the eight eight-inch guns, four will be mounted by pairs in turrets, and four in two broadside turrets located amidship. There will also be a broadside battery on the gundeck of twelve six-inch rapid-fire guns, mounted six on each side.

The secondary battery will consist of twelve three-inch fifty-calibre rapid-fire guns, twelve semi-automatic, eight heavy automatic, two thirty-calibre machine guns and six thirty-calibre Colt automatic guns. She will also be fitted with submerged torpedo tubes.

To make her defensive qualities proportional to her offensive qualities she is provided with a complete waterline belt of armor, eight feet in width, eleven inches thick at the top and eight inches at the bottom. The New Jersey has also a casement armored belt extending over 245 feet of her entire length.

It is the intention of the government to make all the vessels of the New Jersey and Virginia class flagships. With this end in view accommodations were made for one flag officer, one commanding officer, one chief of staff, nineteen wardroom officers, ten junior officers, eight warrant officers and a crew of 772 men, including a force of about sixty marines.

In the matter of electrical appliances the New Jersey will be superior to any other battleship ever constructed for this government.

NEW GOVERNORS ELECTED

Only Ten Democrats and Most of Them in the South.

The new governors of states chosen by Tuesday's election are as follows:

Colorado	Adams, Dem.
Connecticut	Roberts, Rep.
Delaware	Lea, Rep.
Florida	Broward, Dem.
Idaho	Gooding, Rep.
Illinois	Deneen, Rep.
Indiana	Hanley, Rep.
Kansas	Hoch, Rep.
Massachusetts	Douglas, Dem.
Michigan	Warder, Rep.
Minnesota	Johnson, Dem.
Missouri	Polk, Dem.
Montana	Toole, Dem.
Nebraska	Mickey, Rep.
New Hampshire	McLane, Rep.
New Jersey	Stokes, Rep.
New York	Higgins, Rep.
North Carolina	Glenn, Dem.
North Dakota	Searles, Rep.
Rhode Island	Utter, Rep.
South Carolina	Heyward, Dem.
South Dakota	Elrod, Rep.
Tennessee	Frazer, Dem.
Utah	Cutler, Rep.
Texas	Lanham, Dem.
Washington	Meade, Rep.
West Virginia	Dawson, Rep.
Wisconsin	LaFollette, Rep.
Wyoming	Brooks, Rep.

A PECULIAR HELMET.

In the selection of hats there is, of course, no accounting for taste as in other things. Here is the military helmet worn on certain occasions by the emperor of Germany. It is a part of the military uniform of the head of the German people. Such a decoration would appear to some at least peculiar if worn by the President of the United States, especially on a formal occasion.

Swedish doctors having found minute pieces of enamel from "granite" ware in cases of appendicitis, it is surmised that the common use of this ware may have something to do with the prevalence of appendicitis.

FRAYED CABLES.

The bottom of the ocean, many miles below the surface, would seem to be a safe resting place. The cables which lie at these great depths are not infrequently, however, subject to accident.

The great fish of the sea are blamed for most of the troubles of the cable companies. In the accompanying illustration two cables are shown with the raveled ends exactly as they were picked up from a great depth. It is supposed that some monster of the deep caused the accident.

HIS AMBITION.

My Uncle Joe, he's awful nice
An' lib'ral, yes, indeed—
I never hafto tel him twice
'Bout anything I need;
He jests says: "Broke again? Well! Well!
Now, that seems mighty queer.
Jest give me your hard luck to sell—
O now what do I hear?
'N a half-n'-a-half,
'N a goin' at a half,
'N a half-'n'-a-half!"—
'Cause he's a nauctioneer.

My uncle Joe, one time he comed
To our house when I's bad
An' my maw told him, nen he hummed
An' hawed an' said: "That's sad.
I don't know who 'ud want to buy
Bad boys—it's hard to tell."
An' nen he says: "I'll hafto try—
O, here's a boy to sell!
'N a half-n'-a-half,
'N a goin' at a half,
'N a half-'n'-a-half!"—
Nen maw say: "Joe, don't yell!"

My uncle Joe, he tell my maw
'At she jest shouldn't mind,
'At baddest boys she ever saw
Grew to good men, she'd find;
He said: "One time I sold a man—
Yes, sir, that's what I did.
I told 'em—'twas a first-rate plan—
He's bad when he's a kid—
'N a half-n'-a-half,
'N a goin' at a half,
'N a half-'n'-a-half!"—
Each fellow raised his bid!"

My uncle Joe, he says 'at I
Will go right to the front;
My maw, she says 'at by-an'-by
I may be presi-dunt,
But I jest practice all th' time
To talk out loud and clear
So's 'at some day they'll let me climb
A box an' say: "Look here!
It's goin' at-a-half,
'N a half-n'-a-half,
'N a goin' at a half,
'N a half-'n'-a-half!"—
I'll be a nauctioneer.

—Chicago News.

Current Events.

An Austrian paper says Roosevelt is too strong to be led astray.

President Roosevelt's capture of Missouri amazes himself and his advisers.

The general board of the navy desires an appropriation of $41,300,000 for additional warships.

Business men of Chicago declare the election means a continuation of good times throughout the country.

Governor La Follette's supporters talk of him as a presidential possibility at the head of a new party in 1908.

Judge Parker issues a statement to his party saying he will never again be a candidate and urging harmony.

Election of W. L. Douglas as governor of Massachusetts is attributed to the fact that his name is a household word, through his advertising.

Speech of Foreign Minister Lansdowne at the lord mayor's banquet in London is in effect an urgent plea for intervention in the Russo-Japanese war.

Cook county, Illinois, adopts the Torrens system of recording land titles, the vote in both the city and the country districts being in favor of the proposition.

W. J. Bryan blames the Democratic conservatism for defeat at the polls and proposes reorganization on most radical lines, including a plank for free silver.

Great Britain accepts President Roosevelt's invitation to join in a peace congress, binds Russia in North sea case and informally proposes arbitration of Russo-Japanese war.

Congressman Babcock, of Wisconsin, keeps his seat by a narrow margin. President Roosevelt's plurality in Wisconsin is 75,000 to 100,000, and Governor La Follette's is 45,000.

Politicians at Washington are busy making up the President's cabinet.

French officials and merchants offer funds necessary to establish an imperial bank of China.

President Roosevelt agrees to attend the World's fair and sets Nov. 26 as the date of his visit.

John D. Rockefeller and James Stillman invest in $25,000,000 of Santa Fe railway stock and may control.

Chicago is invaded by a new disease called "train catarrh," most of the victims being found among those who tarvel in sleeping cars.

Governor Peabody, of Colorado, admits defeat, but holds to the charge of fraud. Roosevelt electors probably have 12,000 plurality.

National Corporation Commissioner Garfield is preparing evidence against the beef packers and the tobacco trust for submission to congress.

Premier Combes, in the name of the president of France, presents to the chamber of deputies the bill for the separation of the church and state.

Jacob Riis, a close friend of President Roosevelt, says the chief executive will find a way to make the trust servants and not masters of the people.

John A. Johnson, son of a pauper and a washerwoman, is elected governor of Minnesota, and now is talked of as a possible Democratic candidate for the presidency.

Mrs. Henry H. Donaldson, wife of a professor at the University of Chicago, hangs herself as a result of illness following overwork in connection with clubs to which she belonged.

German emperor institutes a radical reform in lese majeste cases, promising a liberal use of the pardoning power on such offenses. A great decrease in the punishment of minor offenders is expected to result.

Year's production of corn breaks all records, the official report of the government experts showing that the total yield will be 2,453,000,000 bushels. Because of the exhaustion of the old crop and drought in other countries the United States will supply the world, the American farmer having it in his power to make the price he will receive.

Two persons are killed and ten injured in the wrecking of a "Katy" passenger train at South Mound, Kan.

Woman whose husband suffered a ruptured heart in a wreck, but lived a year and a half, is awarded $35,000 by a New York jury.

Reports from Berlin states that the German emperor looks to Roosevelt to mediate in the war, and would second any such effort to secure peace.

Interstate commerce commission rules that excessive charges for short hauls by industrial lines are equivalent to rebates granted by the other railroads.

Wireless messages are handled successfully between the tower in the St. Louis fair grounds and a balloon two miles up in the air navigated by Paul Knabenshue.

Dunn's weekly review of trade shows that business has suffered only a slight interruption on account of the election, and conditions are generally satisfactory.

Executive council of the American Federation of Labor revokes the charter of the Chicago Federation and its action is considered a hard blow to the union labor movement.

Lumber schooner is cut down and capsized by the United States supply ship Culgoa off Barnegat Light, New Jersey, and the captain, his wife and two sailors are drowned.

"Charity as a cloak for purse-proud vanity" is scored by Grover Cleveland in New York in an address following the laying of the corner stone of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls by the former president's wife.

Reports from Manchuria indicate that the armies of Kouropatkin and Oyama have suspended the campaign for the winter. The Japanese are building strong defenses at the Shakhe river and the Russians are erecting warm shelters.

Gold Medal Awarded

To The Blade's New Ball Bearing Rotary Washing Machine at Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the Superior Jury of Awards.

This certainly is sufficient guarantee of its superior merits to induce the most skeptical to take advantage of our liberal offer to ship the machine to our subscribers for about half price, together with the Weekly Blade for one year..... **$5.50**

With this machine your week's washing can be done in an hour and your much dreaded washday will soon be a thing of the past.

This washing machine will wash anything from a lace handkerchief to a bed quilt without injury as the counter currents of the water in the tub are what do the washing.

The machine is arranged with tight fitting cover, thus preventing escaping steam and eliminating the contamination of the house.

The machine works so easy with ball bearing journals that the work can be done by very little effort and no hard work.

Throw away the washboard for you wear the clothes more and cut the fibre of the cloth by rubbing the clothes on the hard ridges of the washboard than by ten times the actual wear of the clothes.

A Word To the Housewife

Will you stand over the open washtub and inhale the volatile matter and steam that arises from undergarments, etc., injure your health, contaminate your household and make it unfit to live in when you can get a Blade Washing Machine that is perfection in every particular at such a low price?

The mechanical movements consist of our patent oscillating malleable sprocket gear operated in ball bearings with steel ball retainers, most reliable and durable device that has yet been offered to the public.

The tub is made from (as the American Encyclopedia terms it) the Everlasting Red Cypress; it will outlast any two cedar tubs and is the most durable article of the kind ever offered our patrons. The body of the machine measures 25 inches in diameter, 14 inches deep, weight 72 pounds.

Remit by P. O. or express money order or registered letter. We will not be responsible for remittances made in any other way. Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

THE "FOREST CITY"

World's Fair Art Portfolios

480 Magnificent reproductions of actual photographs, complete in 30 parts, 10 cents per part.

PART 28 NOW READY

THE BLADE, . . . TOLEDO, O.

No Coupon required.

Cut Paper Patterns

Ladies' Costume.

Nos. 6016-6017—The smart costume shown here carries out the season's style of broad shoulder effect in blouse and of the panel and yoke effect in the skirt. The sleeve also is built on entirely new lines, having a fitted cap and loose lower portion attached to strap cuff. The upper collar on the blouse is carried down to waist, forming a stole effect, which is cially becoming to girlish figures is here carried out in a stole collar and box-pleated effect in waist and circular skirt. The dress is Russian style of closing. Additional charm is given by the employ-

ment of lace in medallion shape, although as pretty an effect would be obtained by the use of soutache braid, arranged in rows, and outlining the stole collar and sewn on the edges of the box-pleat. The Bishop sleeve is gathered into a rather deep cuff, which would be of tucked material like the yoke.

A very pretty development would be in cassimere or albatross in cream white with white chiffon yoke and cuffs, and ecru colored lace trimmings, or the mode could be carried out in wash materials, using embroidery for trimming. This model will be a good one to follow for a school dress, and represents the acme of good taste in all its lines.

Material required for 8-year-old girl, 3⅝ yards, 36 inches wide, with 2¾ yards insertion.

Sizes for 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 years.

Ladies' Lounging Robe or Kimono.

No. 6102—Quite the most fascinating articles of feminine attire are the dainty kimonos. New modes appear and disappear, but in the end the conventional Japanese style remains the favorite. The very pretty. The model is a good one to follow for a suit and may be trimmed in different ways. The cape might be trimmed with rows of braid or bands, the same idea carried out in the skirt. The design will not only develop well in the soft materials for a house dress, but with heavier materials will give a most charming street costume. Voile, cana, etamine, cheviot or silk is desirable.

Waist No. 6016—Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Skirt No. 6017—Sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Ladies' Tea Gown or Wrapper.

No. 6164—A whole chapter could be written about that favorite garment, the tea gown. Essentially feminine it is and every woman likes to have a few pretty ones in her wardrobe. No other garment, as she knows, can equal it for comfort, coolness and for emergency wear.

Like all other garments, this season's tea gown has taken on a quaint old-fashioned air. The long drooping shoulder which ends in sleeve cap style, the full,

loose fronts and tight-fitting back, and the picturesque sleeves to show off dimples and pretty bracelets, are quite smart and becoming to all figures whether they are short or tall.

The tea gown is one of those garments which happily lends itself to small purses, for it may be charmingly developed in lawn or cotton crepe as well as in the more expensive fabrics. One can always buy daintily striped material from which the borders may be made, or very often the material itself contains the border. The model is one that may be easily followed in the home manufacture. The fronts have pleats at the shoulder which supply the fulness in front. The use of the ribbon girdle is optional; as many prefer the full flowing style for summer. Lawn, dimity, cotton crepe, silk, lightweight woolen or pongee may be used.

Sizes—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Girls' Frock.

No. 4431—A type of dress that is especially becoming to girlish figures is given by the shoulder and under-arm seam. In fact, when these seams are sewed up, the garment is practically made. The neck may be round or square, and the flare of the skirt comes in just the right place, and it does not throw the fullness in the front, where poorly made garments show it, but it is a perfect pattern. It takes only a few minutes to make the apron, and it is such a saving on the little dresses. Made of checked gingham, with an edging of torchon or Hamburg embroidery, the result is most pleasing. Nainsook, Victoria lawn, cross-barred muslin and cambric are durable materials that are extensively used for aprons.

Sizes—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 years.

Child's Sack.

No. 4471.—At this season of the year it is necessary to make some provision for a

light wrap for the little tots to wear on cool mornings or evenings, and the design shown here is equally appropriate for little tots of either sex. The stole effect is a pleasing feature, and, aside from its decorative use, it adds additional warmth to the neck and shoulders. The sleeve is bishop mode (always the best style to follow where the sleeve is used over an under one). The sack may be made of pique, figured flannel, outing or cassimere, or any lightweight woolen, but most certainly of materials that will admit of frequent cleaning. If one desires a pattern for a heavy coat, this is a good model to follow, making the stole of lace or piping it with light colored silk.

Material required for a child of 3 years, 2¼ yards 27 inches wide.

Sizes—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered, Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

GREAT VICTORY.

Surprising Electoral Results All Over Ohio.

Columbus, O., Nov. 10.—With actual and some few estimated pluralities from all the counties of the state, the plurality given Roosevelt is 210,000. But this will be increased rather than diminished as the estimates are found to be uniformly below the actual results. This plurality is over three times the plurality this state ever gave any other national ticket. About a dozen counties have been carried by the Republicans for the first time, which means radical changes in county and other local offices. The aggregate plurality of the eighteen counties carried by the Democrats is only 10,738 or less than the Republican plurality in either of a half dozen counties, one-half that of Cuyahoga and much less than one-third that of Hamilton county. The Republicans gained three congressmen by carrying all of the congressional districts except the fourth in which Harvey C. Garber was re-elected by 400. The usual Democratic plurality of that district is over 5,000. The close contests were in the election of Dawes, Republican, over Schneider, Democrat, in the Fifteenth congressional district, which gave Roosevelt over 2,000 plurality and Dawes only 200, and that of Campbell, over Ansberry, in the Fifth district. It is noted that the largest Republican gains came from the mining and laboring districts.

EVERYTHING IS CONCEDED

West Virginia Democrats Give Up All Hope.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 11.—The Democrats have conceded everything to the Republicans in West Virginia, including the five congressmen and the legislature. The only dispute is on the size of the majority of Dawson for governor. Republicans claim it will be 10,000, while the Democrats say 5,000.

NO DOUBT OF MISSOURI

Late Returns Show Increase of Republican Pluralities.

St. Louis, Nov. 11.—Unofficial returns reveiced today by the Post-Dispatch from all but twelve counties in the state give Folk, Democrat, for governor, a majority of 36,338 over Walbridge, Republican, and Swanger, Republican, for secretary of state, 14,315 over Cook, the incumbent. Returns from the counties received today show decided Republican gains, adding to the majority received by Roosevelt over Parker. Of the twelve counties still to hear from, it will be impossible to get complete returns from eight for at least a week, as they are distant from the railroad lines.

TOTAL OHIO VOTE 968,200

As Indicated by Returns From Sixteen Counties.

Columbus, O., Nov. 12.—The total vote of 16 counties has been received at the secretary of state's office at noon, all but one, Marion, show decreases ranging from 331 to 892. Marion gains 386. The total loss in the 16 counties as compared with the 1900 vote is 8,080. With this basis the total vote cast last Tuesday figures at 968,200.

MARYLAND VOTE IS CLOSE

President Roosevelt Carries State by Plurality of 126.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 10.—Upon the face of the unofficial returns Roosevelt has carried Maryland by a plurality of 126.

The actual result will not be known until the official count has been made. The count begins in the counties in Baltimore at noon today and may be completed during the night, but the supervisors are not limited as to time in declaring the result and it may be one or more days before the official reports in all the counties are given out. Both the Republican and Democratic chairmen are now claiming the state. Another situation resulting from the closeness of the vote in Maryland is the probability of a mixed electoral vote from the state and the definite facts in this respect will not be known until the official count has been made.

Cubans Are Gratified.

Havana Nov. 10.—Leading Cubans are gratified with President Roosevelt's victory in the election of November 8, considering Mr. Roosevelt the warmest and most influential friend of Cuba.

ENGLISH ON ELECTION.

Weekly Press Makes Enthusiastic Comment.

London, Nov. 12.—The weekly newspapers issued today devote considerable space to the presidential election in the United States and all dwell lengthily upon the personality of President Roosevelt as the prime factor in the Republican victory. The most notable article appears in the Spectator, which preludes a splendid tribute to the President with the admission:

"For ourselves, we do not profess any special liking for the Republican party," while in the same paragraph it says the result of the election is "a subject for congratulation throughout the English-speaking world."

The Spectator then asks:

"What will he do with it?" and proceeds to credit Mr. Roosevelt with an ideal program for the next four years, the standard of which will be "reason, justice, moderation and common-sense."

Discussing the prospective policy of the American government in relation to foreign affairs the Spectator says President Roosevelt will not be afraid to insist that the United States shall hold her own among the great powers of the world, but he will not seek foreign entanglements. The paper continues:

"If the Monroe doctrine is not to be consigned to the political waste-paper basket, it must rest in the last resource upon naval and military powers, and if America has not a fleet strong enough to say, 'Thus far and no farher,' to those who shall challenge the doctrine, that doctrine in the future will not prove worth the paper on which the presidential message of 1823 was written."

After predicting that the Panama canal will be completed by President Roosevelt, the Spectator says:

"In the Far East and in all that concerns the future of China we may expect the president, acting under the advice of Secretary of State Hay, who is now unquestionably one of the ablest, if not the ablest of living diplomats, to maintain the attitude already adopted."

Concluding the Spectator says:

"We believe this administration will leave indelible traces upon a large part of the English speaking race and that for the whole of that race it will be a lesson in and a sound example of sound, sane government."

The Speaker and Saturday Review take a less enthusiastic view of President Roosevelt's foreign policy. The Speaker says it is represented by a determination to "get there just the same," which, involving as it does a disregard of treaties and the employment of armed force upon the slightest provocation or pretext, represents a grave danger."

The Saturday Review says:

"We have often expressed the conviction that this coutnry has little to gain in the end from a translation into action of President Roosevelt's views of foreign affairs. It has been the fashion among us of late to applaud Republican victories and encourage the idea among Americans that we look upon the Democratic party as less friendly to us than the Republicans. This, we believe, is a delusion only one degree more mischievous than the notion that an enterprising foreign policy upon the part of the newly-elected president will necessarily inure to our benefit."

BRYAN HAS HIS PLANS.

Denies That He'll Join Hearst and Watson in Reorganization.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 9.—Wm. J. Bryan today denied that he would meet Wm. Randolph Hearst and Thomas E. Watson in New York a week from now for the purpose of taking steps toward the organization of a new party. The statement that he would go to New York for such a purpose was made by Malvin G. Paliliser, manager of Watson's campaign.

Mr. Bryan has some reorganization plans, but he intends to stand sponsor for them himself.

GERMANY WELL PLEASED

Talk of Reciprocity Treaty With the United States.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—Government circles regard President Roosevelt's election with satisfaction as it means a continuance of the United States' present policy towards Germany. The relations between the President and Emperor William are believed to be of a more pleasant quality than ever before between a German sovereign and a President of the United States, as indicated by the rather frequent personal messages sent through their respective ambassadors. Some of the newspapers consider that the election will increase the friendliness between the two governments, and mention the fact that President Roosevelt's suggestion of an arbitration treaty with Germany is ready for acceptance as an example of the present good feeling.

Some influential persons believe that the German government regards a reciprocity treaty with the United States as now being a possibility.

Prices of American railroad shares rose one per cent on the bourse today.

WANTS MORE DEMOCRATS

Thomas Taggart Says There Is No Need of Reorganization.

New York, Nov. 10.—Chairman Taggart had a long conference with Wm. F. Sheehan and Secretary Woodson today, and it was announced that another meeting would be held later in the day when August Belmont and Delancey Nicoll are expected to be present. After the morning conference Mr. Taggart was asked how he accounted for the Roosevelt landslide of Tuesday.

"Oh, there were not enough Democrats," he replied.

"Will the party be reorganized?"

"There is no need of reorganizing. What we need is more Democrats."

PEABODY'S DEFEAT SURE

Entire Colorado Democratic State Ticket Is Elected.

Denver, Col., Nov. 10.—The defeat of Governor James H. Peabody, Republican, by Alva Adams, Democrat, is no longer seriously disputed by the Republican leaders. All the other candidates on the Democratic ticket also appear to be elected. Reports of alleged frauds in the balloting in some Denver precincts threaten to contest the state election. However, as Adams has a plurality of 10,500, of which 5,700 is in the state outside the city and county of Denver, his election would seem to be assured beyond question.

La Follette's Control Complete.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 10.—Chairman Connor, of the La Follette state central committee today claims that the next assembly will contain seventy and the senate nineteen supporters of Gov. La Follette's measures. As to United States senator, Mr. Connor says there is no chance for Senator Quarles to be re-elected nor for anyone else who is not a supporter of the state administration.

TO MRS. M'KINLEY.

Canton, O., Nov. 10.—Mrs. McKinley has received the following telegram from President Roosevelt in acknowledgement of her telegram of congratulation:

"I am deeply touched by your message, and appreciate it more than any other greeting I have received."

THE VICTORY COMPLETE

Official Washington Is Overwhelmed With Surprise.

Washington, Nov. 9.—While Washington manifests no surprise over the result of the election, there were very few, even of the most sanguine Republicans, who were prepared for its overwhelming character. This is especially true of the two houses of congress. Knowing President Roosevelt as few other communities in the country know him, many here were prepared for the most decided endorsement of his administration. They did not, as a rule, however, consider it possible that the Republicans could make gains in the house of representatives, much less hold their own in the senate, where the preponderance of retiring Republicans was great. Both these results seem to have been accomplished.

If the Republicans have carried the Montana legislature, as they seem without question to have done, they will elect a Republican to succeed Senator Gibson, and thus cancel the election of Rayner, a Democrat, to succeed McComas, Republican, from Maryland. The returns of the forenoon also indicated the election of Republican legislatures in the states of Nebraska, Washington, Connecticut, Delaware, Utah, Wisconsin, West Virginia and Nevada, with the possible addition of Missouri. If the complete figures should support these conclusions, the present Republican majority of 24 in the senate will be increased to 26. The situation at least warrants the statement that the present large Republican excess in that body will be maintained. Much personal concern is expressed over the possible defeat of Senator Cockrell, who has been in the senate so long that Washington regards him as practically one of her residents. He came to the senate in 1877, and, next to Senator Allison, holds the record for the longest continuous senatorial service. The result with reference to the senate is considered as going far toward insuring a Republican senate for a long time in the future.

Republicans are claiming that the complete returns will give them control of the House by not less than 80 votes, and the tendency of the vote in the close districts appears to justify this calculation. This is more than double the present majority, and is more than the boldest of them claimed prior to the election. Chairman Cowherd, who is himself among the fallen, conceded defeat in the House as early as 8 o'clock last night, but he remained at his post at Democratic headquarters until 7 o'clock this morning, receiving news of his own defeat before leaving for his home. He made no comment beyond saying that he had been able to give no attention to his district in the campaign.

Many Washingtonians remained on the streets practically all night, anxiously devouring the latest indications of the Republican landslide.

Arrangements have been made for a serenade to be given President Roosevelt by the Spanish War Veterans in honor of his election. The serenade will take place at the White House next Saturday evening, and it is estimated that most of the 600 resident Spanish War Veterans in this city will be in line, together with some others from nearby places. The Roosevelt and Fairbanks Marching Club, of this city, and the Minute Men of the District of Columbia, with their band, will serve as an escort.

Many of the officials of the government departments who went heme to vote are returning. Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger returned today from Pennsylvania. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who has been campaigning out west will be here by the last of the week and the bulk of those who have speech making during the campaign will be back by next week.

KING IS TO VISIT KING

Carlos and His Queen Are En Route to England.

London, Nov. 12.—A Lisbon dispatch says that King Carlos and Queen Amelie, accompanied by the Portuguese minister of foreign affairs and a numerous suite, left the capital today en route to England, where they are to spend a fortnight as guests of King Edward. The visit of the Portuguese ruler to England at this time possesses no political significance, so far as can be learned. It may be regarded as merely an interchange of those amenities in which European monarchs are wont to indulge, and in which King Edward has always taken keen delight.

Not infrequently, however, the coming of these royal visitors to the English court is regarded as something of a bugbear by the royal family and the court officials, upon whom devolves the task of providing accommodation and entertainment. But this is not true of King Carlos, who is "hail fellow well met" in every sense of the word, and one of the most democratic monarchs of Europe. His tastes are in many respects similar to those of King Edward, and because of this fact, as well as for reasons of state, there exists a really cordial friendship between the two.

King Carlos is a first-rate shot, can use his fists in the most approved style, is an adept with both the pencil and the brush, and is a splendid swimmer and diver. Then, too, his political ideas are distinctly liberal and progressive. He has been generously encouraged in his liberal tendencies by Queen Amelie, who has the reputation of being one of the best informed women of Europe. She is the daughter of the Comte de Paris, who served on the staff of General McClellan throughout the greater part of the war between the American states.

SOCIALISTS ARE GROWING

Estimated That They Cast 600,000 Votes at Tuesday's Election.

New York, Nov. 10.—William Mailly, national secretary of the Socialist party, wires to a local newspaper that incomplete returns justify an estimate of 600,000 votes cast for Debs and Hanford Tuesday.

He says Illinois leads with 75,000 votes, of which 42,000 were cast in Chicago. Mr. Mailly's statement continues:

"Two assemblymen were elected in Illinois and the Socialist Labor party there loses official standing. Milwaukee gives 18,000 for Debs, five assemblymen and one senator were elected in Wisconsin. Berger and Gaylord increased their vote two thousand in congressional districts, running ahead of the Democrats.

"Estimates of the votes in Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania are placed at 30,000 each. Twenty other states will range from 2,000 to 15,000 with Mississippi and Massachusetts 20,000.

"Among the cities showing the largest increases are Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Omaha, Jersey City, Newark, Minneapolis, Youngstown, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Spokane, Portland, Ore., Baltimore, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Evansville, San Diego, Oakland, New Haven and Davenport. All states make increases except Massachusetts."

THAT PENNSYLVANIA VOTE

Roosevelt's Plurality in That State Has Grown to 494,525.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.—Complete but unofficial figures received by the Associated Press from every county in the state, with the exception of Allegheny, in which Pittsburg is situated, but from where a close estimate has been obtained, show that President Roosevelt's plurality in Pennsylvania has reached 494,525, probably the largest plurality ever given a Presidential candidate by any state in the political history of the country.

President Roosevelt's total vote, according to figures at hand, is 830,125, and Judge Parker's 335,600. McKinley's total vote in 1900 was 712,665 and Bryan's 424,232.

REPUBLICANS HAVE 238

Congress Will Be Republican by About 100.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Returns received by the Associated Press from the congressional districts at 12:15 o'clock today show that congressmen have been elected in the different states as follows:

States.	Republicans.	Democrats.	Missing.
Alabama	..	9	..
Arkansas	..	7	..
California	8	..	..
Colorado	2	..	1
Conecticut	5	..	..
Delaware	1	..	..
Florida	..	3	..
Georgia	..	11	..
Idaho	1	..	..
Illinois	23	1	1
Indiana	11	2	..
Iowa	11	..	..
Kansas	8	..	..
Kentucky	1	10	..
Louisiana	..	7	..
Maine	4	..	..
Maryland	3	2	1
Massachusetts	11	3	..
Michigan	12	..	..
Minnesota	9	..	..
Mississippi	..	8	..
Missouri	4	11	1
Montana	1	..	..
Nebraska	5	..	1
Nevada	..	..	1
New Hampshire	2	..	..
New Jersey	9	1	..
New York	26	11	..
North Carolina	..	10	..
North Dakota	2	..	..
Ohio	20	1	..
Oregon	2	..	..
Peansylvania	31	1	..
Rhode Island	1	1	..
South Carolina	..	7	..
South Dakota	2	..	..
Tennessee	2	8	..
Texas	..	16	..
Utah	1	..	..
Vermont	2	..	..
Virginia	1	9	..
Washington	3	..	..
West Virginia	4	1	..
Wisconsin	10	1	..
Wyoming	1	..	..
Totals	238	141	7

PROHIBS ARE SATISFIED

Dr. Swallow Has Polled at Least 300,000 Votes.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—"Prohibitionists are well satisfied with the showing made in the election Tuesday," said Oliver W. Stewart, national chairman of the party. "Returns received at national headquarters in this city indicate that Dr. Swallow, our presidential candidate, polled at least 300,000 votes, and the probabilities are that the final count will carry the number considerably beyond these figures. Our reports at hand show that four of our candidates have been elected to the state legislature in Illinois and we have an even chance of electing another member from one of the districts where the returns are incomplete.

"Indiana, Ohio and Illinois are showing up best, although there will be a big increase in the Prohibition party vote in Kansas, Iowa, Pennsylvania and other states."

MORLEY STUDIES ELECTION

English Statesman Wants His Country to Hold Elections Like Ours.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Late last night John Morley, the English statesman, left this city for Washington, carrying with him a large bundle of election matter, including sample ballots and copies of instructions to voters.

"I will never be satisfied," he said, "until we in England are able to hold our election all in one day as you do in the United States. I am hopeful of bringing about this needed reform, but I expect trouble in doing so."

WOMEN JUMP INTO SEINE

Two Lives Lost in Fire Which Follows Explosion.

Paris, Nov. 12.—A fire in which two women are known to have lost their lives and which was attended by most dramatic incident, occurred yesterday afternoon in the Ripolin Enamel Paints factory at Issy, near Paris. About 4 o'clock a terrific explosion wrecked the building in which 25 men and an equal number of women were employed. Flames broke out instantly, and in a few minutes the factory was like a furnace. Barred windows rendered escape from the building difficult. Many women rushed out with their clothes burning and jumped into the river Seine in order to extinguish the flames.

About ten men and the same number of women were severely burned, several of them critically, and besides those known to have died as the result of burns, it is feared that some persons perished in the building.

ADVANCE GUARD ARRIVES

Japanese Colony Will Cultivate 67,000 Acres of Florida Land.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—Five Japanese, the advance guard of a colony of forty or fifty families, have arrived by the steamer Manchuria on the way to Dade, Fla., where they intend to cultivate 67,000 acres of land.

The colony will raise silk, cotton, tobacco and pineapples, and experiment with them.

TILL NOON

The Simple Dish That Keeps One Vigorous and Well Fed.

When the Doctor takes his own medicine and the grocer eats the food he recommends some confidence comes to the observer.

A Grocer of Ossian, Ind. had a practical experience with food worth anyone's attention.

He says: "Six years ago I became so weak from stomach and bowel trouble that I was finally compelled to give up all work in my store, and in fact all sorts of work, for about four years. The last year I was confined to the bed nearly all of the time, and much of the time unable to retain food of any sort on my stomach. My bowels were badly constipated continually and I lost in weight from 165 pounds down to 88 pounds.

"When at the bottom of the ladder I changed treatment entirely and started in on Grape-Nuts and cream for nourishment. I used absolutely nothing but this for about three months. I slowly improved until I got out of bed and began to move about.

"I have been improving regularly and now in the past two years have been working about fifteen hours a day in the store and never felt better in my life.

"During these two years I have never missed a breakfast of Grape-Nuts and cream, and often have it two meals a day, but the entire breakfast is always made of Grape-Nuts and cream alone.

"Since commencing the use of Grape-Nuts I have never used anything to stimulate the action of the bowels, a thing I had to do for years, but this food keeps me regular and in fine shape, and I am growing stronger and heavier every day.

"My customers, naturally, have been interested and I am compelled to answer a great many questions about Grape-Nuts.

"Some people would think that a simple dish of Grape-Nuts and cream would not carry one through to the noonday meal, but it will and in the most vigorous fashion."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

NO HOPE FOR DEMOCRATS

Nothing but Merry-Go-Round of Disagreements.

New York, Nov. 14.—In a signed statement sent out from here last night, Thomas E. Watson, late People's party candidate for president, gives out his plans for the future—the organization of Jeffersonian Democracy—and incidentally reviews the late overwhelming defeat of the Democracy. Mr. Watson says in part:

Since 1892 the Democratic party has almost entirely boxed the compass in political profession of faith. It has been for pretty much everything until this year, when it stood for everything or nothing, according to the interpretation which the voter chose to put upon its ambiguous platform. Mr. Bryan, while a great Democrat, is not the Democratic party. There are other distinguished Democrats who are yet to be heard from, and they may not endorse his Populist platform. There is John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi; there is Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas; there is Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina; there is Senator Morgan, of Alabama; there is Senator John W. Daniels, of Virginia. In fact there are quite a number of distinguished Democrats who may claim the right to put in a word before the next national Democratic platform is fixed. They may not be willing to large. We are in heart of richest districts. Strictly legitimate; best of bank references; no salaried officers; prospectus free on application.

MODERN INV. CO.

Temple Court Building Denver, Colo.

EAST SWEPT BY STORM

Gale Assumes Force of a Hurricane.

New York, Nov. 14.—Communication with the west, after having been cut off for many hours by Sunday's storm, was re-established soon after 3 o'clock this morning by the Associated Press. This was accomplished through a telephone wire between Baltimore and Chicago. Morse telegraph instruments displaced the telephonic devices and a restricted service was at once begun. It developed that Washington had been in almost constant communication with the west during the night and news sent by the Associated Press from its New York office to Boston, thence by way of Portland, Me., and the Canadian telegraph lines to Chicago and the west was relayed back to points east of Chicago as far as Washington.

The wire service between Baltimore and Washington was still completely out of service at 5 o'clock this morning, poles and wires having been carried down in many places by the great weight of wet snow and the intense force exerted by the furious gale.

New England telegraphic circuits and those to Philadelphia and Baltimore were the only ones in working order. The damage to wires is the most serious which the telegraph companies have fared in many years. It spread over a wide area and caused a great rush to get out repair gangs who were hurriedly started in the night by special trains over all the railroads north, west and south. Little could be accomplished, however, until daylight. The wires were found to be down completely north, west and east of Albany and north of Poughkeepsie on the New York Central. There was but one wire working on this route and that extended only to Poughkeepsie. On the Erie line, over which many circuits to which are operated, one hundred poles were knocked down near Port Jervis, N. Y. No wires were left south of Baltimore nor between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Much trouble also exists south of Washington, where the storm first appeared. In the latter city several inches of snow fell. The storm began at 11 o'clock a. m., with a drizzling rain, which soon turned into heavy, wet snow.

Owing to the width of the storm's path much delay to railway traffic is anticipated, as the telegraph largely controls the movements of trains.

Thermometer Breaks Record.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 14.—The center of the gulf storm struck Norfolk yesterday with a velocity of forty-seven miles an hour. On the coast the wind was much stronger and all wires between Norfolk and Cape Hatteras are prostrated.

Snow and sleet accompanied the blow, and the barometer registered 28.85, with one-exception the lowest in the past thirty-two years. Fears are held for the schooner Myra W. Spear, ashore near Chicamicomico. Wrecking tugs have gone to her assistance. A large schooner dragged anchor near Ocean View during the height of the storm and was rapidly nearing breakers when a tug reached her and towed her into deep water.

Boston Suffers Greatly.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 14.—New England was the center yesterday of the storm, which, since Saturday morning, has been sweeping up the Atlantic seaboard. When morning dawned yesterday, the immediate storm center was off Cape Hatteras, but in the afternoon it had moved to the vicinity of Nantucket Island. When at its height the wind blew with hurricane velocity. In this city the maximum velocity was 46 miles at 5:20 yesterday afternoon. At Block Island, R. I., there was a 76-mile gale, and at Nantucket, this state, a velocity of 60 miles was recorded. The storm passed east last night, and was severe in Maine anr the maritime provinces. At Portland, Me., at 11 o'clock the wind was increasing in velocity, and would, the observer at the local weather bureau, said, reach hurricane dimensions.

Prisoners Lost in Storm.

New York, Nov. 14.—Three prisoners from among several hundred confined on an island in the East river for petty offenses are thought to have lost their lives in Sunday's storm. They were "trusties," and had rowed a party of visitors back to the city. In the face of the storm the men started back to the island, but their boat was caught in the high seas, which swept them out of sight. Watchers along the shore saw them attempt repeatedly to gain shelter, but without success, and it is thought they were swept into Long Island Sound.

Twelve Inches of Snow.

York, Pa., Nov. 14.—Nearly twelve inches of snow fell here yesterday. The heavy weight of the snow broke down electric wires all over the city and both power plants here were compelled to close to protect life and property. As a result the city was without power and light current last night and the greater part of today. This city has been without telegraph or telephone communication with the outside world since last evening. Hundreds of telephone poles and trees litter the highways of this city and county.

JUBILEE AT THE VATICAN

Festivities in Honor Immaculate Conception Open With Consistory.

Rome, Nov. 14.—The festivities in honor of the jubilee of the immaculate conception may be said to have begun today with the holding of a brilliant consistory, which was especially interesting as the pope lately had been indisposed and many persons wished to be assured of his recovery.

All the cardinals living in Rome, numbering about 25, gathered in the hall at the vatican half an hour before the ceremony, taking their places in groups, cardinal bishops, cardinal priests and cardinal deacons, making one of those imposing pictures only to be seen at the apostolic palace. The United States was represented at the consistory by Monsignore Kennedy, rector of the American college here, and Monsignore Seton Titular, archbishop of Heliopolis, of Jersey City, N. J. Mgr. Kennedy, at the private consistory, received the palimum for Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis.

MIKADO'S GARDEN PARTY

Entertains About a Thousand Japanese and Foreign Guests.

Tokio, Nov. 12.—The emperor yesterday gave his annual chrysanthemum garden party in the park of the Aoyama Palace, where he entertained about a thousand Japanese and foreign guests. The emperor, empress, crown prince and crown princess, and their suites entered the park at 3 o'clock and remained for an hour. The weather was brilliant and the display of chrysanthemums a wonderful one. Lloyd C. Griscom, the American minister, who was accompanied by Mrs. Griscom, presented to the imperial party the wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Stirling, commanding the Philippine squadron of the Asiatic fleet; Henry B. Miller, American consul general at New Chwang, and Mrs. Scidmore, the American authoress, a resident of Yokohama, who has written a number of works on Japanese subjects. Sir Claude McDonald, the British minister, presented the Right Rev. William Awdry, Episcopal bishop of South Tokio, and General Sir William Miller, director general of military intelligence of the British war office, who had been with the Japanese army making a special study of the methods of transportation.

GOOD FEELING GROWING

Panama People Preparing to Receive Secretary Taft.

Panama, Nov. 11.—Any ill-feeling that may have existed between Panama and the United States on account of the differences over the canal zone affairs seems to be disappearing. Panamans are preparing to celebrate the arrival here of Secretary of War Taft, who, with his friends, it is the desire of this government, will be the guests of the republic during their stay here.

EMPEROR PLEASES PRESS

Approves Plans for Double Tracking Siberian Railroad.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—The official announcement that the emperor has approved the plan for double tracking the Siberian railroad and that $5,000,000 has been assigned for the beginning of the project is greeted with the heartiest approval by the press of this city.

The hope is expressed that the work will be begun immediately and pushed to a rapid conclusion as one of the surest means of ending the war.

RUSSIA CAN'T TAKE PART

Russia Too Busy With War to Join Peace Conference.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—The Novoe Vremya today editorially argues that it is impossible for Russia to participate in a second peace conference at The Hague during the continuation of the war.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

LADIES in need send for a FREE TRIAL. Never-failing Monthly Remedy relieves the most obstinate case. F. E. KARN CO., Dept. 25, Buffalo, N.Y.

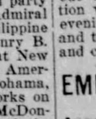
FREE CATALOGUE OF HOLIDAY GOODS and Household Specialties. Write The Burt-Drake Novelty Co., Toledo, O.

MATRIMONY—Attractive Maiden, Wealthy, lonely wants at once kind husband. No objection to honorable poor man. Address Bessey, Ogden Ave., Cor. Robey, Chicago.

WANTED Men and women in every State to distribute samples of our goods; salary $60.00 per month to men; $50.00 per month to women. Expenses advanced. Dept. 5, Reliable Mfg. Co., 340 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Go To Goldfield

Shipping $200 to $6,700 ores. Goldfield Rex Co. owns 140 acres, assay office, chemical laboratory. Founders' shares 5c. Sworn statements. **Lunsford Butler, Sec'y, 506 Mack Blk., Denver, Colo.**



MEN—If you are small, weak or undeveloped, have lost strength, our Acme Vacuum Developer will restore you without drugs or electricity; Urethra Obstruction and Varicocele permanently cured in two weeks. 15,000 in use; not one failure; not one returned. Write for free book, sent sealed in plain envelope.

ACME MFG. CO., 526 Barclay Blk., Denver, Colo.

GOLDFIELD, TONOPAH

5 CENTS. Two full claims, 20 acres each, adjoining Sandstorm and Kendall in Goldfield, which have large veins of gold ore running $6,000 to $10,000 per ton. We are on the same veins and adjoining Liberty in Tonopah, which has 10,000 tons of high grade ore on the dump. Our veins of gold ore here are large. We are in heart of richest districts. Strictly legitimate; best of bank references; no salaried officers; prospectus free on application.

MODERN INV. CO.

Temple Court Building Denver, Colo.

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.
Thoughts rule our life, our health, our happiness:
And as we think, so are we, so become.

THURSDAY.
Let us be content to work,
To do the things we can, and not presume
To fret because it is so little.

FRIDAY.
Dare to be true. Nothing can need a lie;
A fault which needs it most grows two thereby.

SATURDAY.
Keep to your orbit; scatter not your force
In devious ways; each star that gems the night
Moves on its separate and appointed course
Unswerved while centuries dawn and take their flight.

SUNDAY.
Your task, O man! is not to carp and cavil
At God's achievements, but with purpose strong
To cling to good and turn away from evil—
That is the way to help the world along.

MONDAY.
Shout to the stars you are living
Days that with gladness are rife,
Pain that is poignant as pleasure
Thrilling with wonderful life.

TUESDAY.
Oh, man, forgive thy mortal foe.
Never strike him blow for blow;
For all the souls on earth that live
To be forgiven must forgive.

SIGHING FOR A LOFTY WORK.

ONE WHO IS SIMPLE AND SINCERE

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"If you are sighing for a lofty work
If great ambitions dominate your mind,
Just watch yourself and see you do not shirk
The common little ways of being kind."

It is the easiest thing in the world to dream dreams of accomplishing some great good for humanity which will, at the same time, cover oneself with glory. Plans that are seemingly without flaw may be shaped and everything made ready to carry them into execution. Yet from the very beginning they may prove a dire failure.

And why?

Often for this reason: There are always what may be named unknown factors to deal with. They rise up with determined mien to face the workers in any or every undertaking. If the possibility of their presence has not been to a certain degree counted upon, and faith in the power of good and the dominance of the will to overcome all obstacles be wanting, then to fail is inevitable. If ambition to succeed for the sake of success, and the glory it will bring, be the motive, it is almost certain that some unknown factor will find weakness where there should be strength, and the good which was to be wrought will prove only a dream, unreal and without substance.

The factors that makes for failure are sometimes not so much unknown as lost sight of in the glamour of a great work that seems to need doing. Small duties are neglected. The "common little ways of being kind" are lost sight of. In other words the possible glory of large accomplishment hides the common things of life, the little opportunities for bringing happiness to those who may, perhaps, never recognize its source in the giver.

No day passes by but that some struggling soul crosses our path to be helped or hindered by our spoken or unspoken thoughts of love and kindness. We may not understand, we may not even dream of what some "common little way of being kind" means to another who is fighting to overcome or trying to "stand against" temptation. This day-by-day helping to make "wrong things right" is worth infinitely more in the building of the character to beauty and strength than some great deed done at the expense of the lesser ones.

The true way is to be content with what is manifestly ours to do, and wait until the hour strikes for the greater work. It is not wrong to be ambitious unless the element of selfish desire for glory overshadows all else. It is this effort to exploit self which makes the "unknown factors" so often overlooked and hence disregarded; which brings final failure to the life so governed, no matter how golden for a season seems the sunshine of success. A good motto is this by Mrs. Browning:

Let us be content to work
To do the things we can, and not presume
To fret because it is so little.

This does not mean that we are not to look for the larger opportunity and be ready to seize it when it comes, but that we are to fulfil faithfully and cheerfully each day's duty, as it presents itself. This indeed is the only way to reach the higher places in doing the world's work.

The recent visit in Chicago of Charles Wagner, the French author of The Simple Life, seems to have aroused there a remarkable degree of enthusiasm. Everywhere he spoke to crowded houses. Everywhere the interest which he inspired was spontaneous and hearty.

When we stop to consider the groundwork of this enthusiasm, we are surprised to find how strong an element of hope it contains for the future. Here came a man, known to this people chiefly through an unpretentious volume that advised a sane and simple life in order to bring the highest development. He did not point to great material prosperity as a result of less complex modes of living than now obtains, but to the necessity of a simple, natural, wholesome life in order to gain the greatest content and happiness.

We are told that Mr. Wagner is in no sense an ascetic, but one who rejoices in living, and loves his fellow man. He carries with him a mental atmosphere of good cheer which makes him welcome among all classes, and gives his message greater significance.

The optimistic side of this hearty welcome to Mr. Wagner lies in the fact that its warmth was the fruit of an appreciation of his earnest plea for saner living. The eloquence and influence of his message lay in its simplicity and sincerity, but both would have failed in effect, if the people were unready to receive his expressed conviction and lay it to heart. This, in itself, is a promise of a more harmonious adjustment of the life to its true needs and necessities in the future.

Another source of the power of these little books that made the writer received as a beloved friend is that he everywhere recognizes and appeals to the Higher Self of all, which is the real self "whose life consists in loving." He is himself one of those of whom he affirms: "Yet by some inner force and without constraint, hearts are turned towards them as plants toward the sun," and those who feel this influence realize that what he urges is both practical and possible for every human being.

Thinking of Mr. Wagner's visit and what of growth the welcome he has received signifies, recalls to me some of his strong and beautiful words in the book entitled The Better Way which followed The Simple Life, and is pervaded by the same spirit. One chapter of especial force has the caption Dare To Be.

It is an earnest plea for individuality.

It urges every human being to follow his own conception of the truth leaving to others the same liberty. He writes:

> Unanswered while centuries dawn and take their flight.

SUNDAY.
Your task, O man! is not to carp and cavil
At God's achievements, but with purpose strong
To cling to good and turn away from evil—
That is the way to help the world along.

MONDAY.
Shout to the stars you are living
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Pain that is poignant as pleasure
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Oh, man, forgive thy mortal foe.
Never strike him blow for blow;
For all the souls on earth that live
To be forgiven must forgive.

sents as many phases as there are persons interested, and much depends upon our point of view. Let us take what is necessary for our daily bread, what we need, and may we never so far forget our Christian duty as to criticise, censure or condemn any living creatures, because they do not see with our eyes. Another thing for us to remember is this: "It takes," it is said, "three generations to make a gentleman." It will take much longer to produce one who will have the kindly thought and gentle speech that is to revolutionize the world, if we call a child a "brute" because he does not think and act in the way we have come to think is right.—Myra T. Powell.

The above kindly and sensible letter should work for harmony in the Cozy Corner, however each may differ from the rest in opinion. Love is the watchword of The Household and should be the governing power.—Ed.

LITTLE STORIES.

Old Mother Smiles-at-Woe.

Rarely is the relation between cheerfulness and longevity better emphasized than in the life of Old Mother Smiles-at-woe who, at the age of one hundred and seven, is the most conspicuous member of the Nebraska Indian reservation. While yet a child this woman received her optimistic name from the philosophic manner in which she met misfortune, and throughout her long life she has maintained the same cheerful spirit. Now, day after day, she sits knitting, waiting calmly for the Great Father's summons, writes Robert Webster Jones in the October Housekeeper. The friends of her youth have long departed, alien palefaces have usurped the lands of her fathers, and Finis will soon be written to the story of her long life, but she has resolved that the story shall have a happy ending, and the change that is so soon to come to her holds nothing of terror. As she sits knitting, a smile, every now and then, lights up her copper-brown countenance. Reminiscences of the stirring times of half a century or more ago flit through her mind and her look seems to say: "Mine has been a busy, a trying, an exciting life, full of hardships and sorrows, but I do not regret it. I am glad to have lived. A century of life has taught me the futility of worrying, and I know that everything comes out right in the end."

Few spoken or written sermons preach a more valuable lesson than is afforded by the life of old Mother Smiles-at-woe. Throughout all the tribes her fame has extended, and her cheerfulness under adverse conditions is held up for the emulation of the younger members. Old Mother Smiles-at-woe only a savage, you say? Then may her tribe increase.

For Small Packages.

The New York girl was about to go shopping with her Boston cousin. "What do you carry that thing for?" she asked, in a not too respectful tone, as she glanced at the cousin's Boston bag.

The cousin gave a little start of shocked surprise, and said, with a reproachful look through her glasses:

"Why, I intend to deposit my purchases in my bag. I always take it with me."

This last was almost a tone of awe, but the New York girl only muttered: "That's right; you do."

"How do you dispose of your small parcels?" asked the Boston girl.

"You'll see," was the answer as they scrambled off the elevated.

When they reached home after a weary eight-hour day the shopper from the Hub had been thoroughly initiated into the New York method of stowing away dry goods of small bulk. It seemed incredible, but with her own eyes she saw her cousin draw forth from the voluminous front of her shirt waist:

Two pairs of gloves.
Two pairs of stockings.
Four yards of chiffon veiling.
Several turnover collars.
A remnant of wash silk.
Half a dozen handkerchiefs.
One bunch of bargain ribbons.
One package of hairpins.
One box of nail polish.
One pompom.
One made-up-free-of-charge bow.
Five skeins of embroidery silk.
Cord for sofa pillow.

"I should think that you would feel like a shoplifter or an ostrich," said the Boston girl.

"Beats the Boston bag to death," said the New York girl.—New York Sun.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Madam Fashion says there will be but little change in the shape of the new waists this winter. The sleeves are of medium size with a considerable fullness gathered into a band, or a cuff two or three inches wide. White waists made of heavy vesting goods will always be popular, and worn with heavy underwear, are suitable and comfortable all winter.

Plaids will be worn, either alone or mixed with plain goods. Usually the collar, cuffs and trimmings of these plaid dresses are made of plain black, or the predominating color of the plaid.

Plaid ribbons tied in long, narrow bows are favored for neckwear, and the wider ribbons are tied in a "four-in-hand." Sets of heavy white linen are worn with dark gowns; the collars being just wide enough to fit the neck comfortably, while the cuffs are not less than three inches wide.

One of the newest stocks is made of white or colored flannel. These stocks are cut in one piece with a band shaped to fit the neck and have one or two tabs long enough to nearly touch the belt. The stock is covered with embroidery, either in solid white, or in shades of some color.

When you are making your list of necessary supplies for the house do not forget those for the writing desk. How many unanswered letters are you, madam, or you, sir, owing because you have not pen, ink, stationery or stamps convenient? And how many times would you, oh, housekeeper, sent a cheery word, or a tested recipe to The Blade, if you had these articles at hand?

Have a blank book with a pencil attached, hanging in your kitchen, and when a thought you can utilize later comes to you, write it down. It will not take a minute, and when you are ready to elaborate the thought, or use the suggestion a visiting neighbor may have made when you were busy, you can do so.

In furnishing a room, consider the location before you decide upon your color scheme. A south room should—or may—have blue furnishings, a north room pink or a dark, warm red, while green, yellow or brown can be best used in an east or west room. Once having decided upon a color scheme, keep to it, and do not use more than the one color in the room furnishings.

It is no saving of table linen to use it a long time, as the extra hard washing it will need, will more than make up for any saving in the number of pieces in the wash.

If there are several persons using your telephone every day, the receiver and mouthpiece should be wiped every morning with a soft cloth wet with alcohol.

A ready seller at church fairs is the knit washcloth; these are made of very coarse, white knitting cotton, either round or square, knit loosely on large needles and finished with a crocheted scallop border. Half a dozen, or three, tied in dainty little packages with bright baby ribbon, will sell at five cents a piece thus giving a good profit to the maker. It is a convenient pick-up work for idle moments, and can be done by the children, or by the old person or invalid who finds time hanging heavily on her hands.

For tender feet, bathe them every morning in warm water in which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of powdered alum. Change your stockings every day and wear thick soled shoes, and no rubbers, unless it is absolutely necessary.

Fruit and vegetable stains can, most always, be removed by rubbing the hands with oat meal wet with vinegar or lemon juice. Washing the hands with soap before stains are removed will set the stain. Lemon juice, if diluted, is excellent for whitening the hands, or removing summer freckles, but unless it is diluted fully half, it is injurious. Lemon juice, rosewater and glycerin are an excellent remedy for chapped hands or face in the winter.

Prematurely gray hair can be darkened by rubbing kerosene into the roots once or twice a week. A pleasanter way of using this is the plain or scented vaseline which softens as well as promotes the growth of the hair.

The woman who is short and stout should avoid plaids and gay colors. Dark, plain material, or goods with narrow stripes running up and down will make her seem taller and more slender. She should never indulge in ruffles, double skirt arrangements, nor have the trimming on her waist go around her shoulders.

TO KEEP ON HAND.

Where there are children—and where there are none as well—it is very convenient to have something that can be used for "between-meals" luncheons. In old times our grandmothers, and mothers, never thought of having the cookie-jar, or the pan for fried cakes, empty, and the children knew there was always an abundant supply of these goodies to comfort them when they came in hungry and tired, after school.

In these later days these home made cakes are in a great measure put aside in favor of biscuits, wafers and other "bakers' food" that can be bought so cheaply. For those who still prefer the old-fashioned cakes, we give today some recipes that have been sent in by Blade housekeepers.

"Children-Cry-for-Them" Cookies.

Cream one cupful of shortening—either butter or lard, or a mixture of both—with one and a quarter cupful of sugar; add one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, three-fourths teaspoonful of salt, unless all butter is used for shortening, and two cupfuls of oatmeal. Mix well, and add enough white flour to roll out quite thin. Bake in a quick oven and keep in an earthen jar.—By Mary S. Dawson.

For the holiday season when we feel that something a little extra must be ready to serve to guests, these cakes are very acceptable:

Pepper Nuts.

Two cupfuls of sugar, four cupfuls of flour, two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, half a tablespoonful each of nutmeg, cloves, and mace. Pass these ingredients twice through a sieve that they may be thoroughly mixed, add one cupful chopped citron, half a cupful chopped raisins, and five eggs beaten without separating. When the dough is perfectly smooth, flour the hands and make it into small balls about the size of walnuts, drop on waxed or buttered paper and bake a light brown in a quick oven. This recipe will make five dozen nuts. If preferred, the dough can be made thick enough, rolled and cut like cookies.—Ella Gaines, W. Va.

Common Fried Cakes.

One egg, one large cupful of sugar, one-half cupful milk, four tablespoonfuls of melted lard, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a little salt and flour to mix smooth. Roll half an inch, or less, thick, cut in rounds with a fried cake cutter, (one having a hole in the center) and drop into very hot fat. When brown on one side turn and brown on the other side. Lift from the fat by placing a fork through the hole in the center, and place to drain. If the recipe is followed and the fat the proper heat, the cakes will not soak fat, but will be tender and dry on the outside, so one can hold them without soiling the fingers. At the same time, they are not rich enough to harm the children.

USES OF KEROSENE.

A few drops added to your boiled starch will make ironing easier.

Dip the fingers in the oil and rub the throat, to give relief from sore throat.

Saturate a cloth in the oil and rub the rollers to clean a clotheswringer quickly.

A few drops on a hinge or roller which has formed a bad habit of squeaking, will insure a speedy cure.

One tablespoonful added to each boilerful of water will lessen labor, as well as whiten your clothes when washing.

A few drops added to the water with which windows are to be washed will save time and labor.

Saturate a cloth with the oil to clean the sink, bathtub or basin which has become greasy and discolored from use.

To clean irons and prevent starch from sticking, rub the iron over a cloth saturated with the oil.

A few drops on your dusting cloth will brighten your furniture, as well as prevent dust from flying from the cloth.

When your sewing machine becomes gummed oil each part with a drop or two of coal oil. This will quickly clean it and cut the gum.

KETCHIN' RIDES.

I'm awful fond of ketchin' rides.
I like those trucks where I kin stand
Without a-holdin' to the sides
(Er maybe holdin' with one hand).
Though teacher says it's not refined
To go a-ketchin' on behind.

I almost never walk to school,
So many wagons pass our place;
My fav'rite one he makes a rule
Of always leadin' me a chase.
An' then pertendin' he's too blind
To see me ketchin' on behind.

I've found there's two kinds of men
What drives th' wagons in our town,
'Cause when I meet 'em now an' then,
There's some that grab their whips
or frown,
But some they nod an' never mind
When I am ketchin' on behind.

I guess when I am rich an' great
An' own a truck an' grocery cart,
I'll always drive 'em slow, or wait
So little chaps can get a start.—
An' have 'em built so boys kin find
A place fer ketchin' on behind.
—Burges Johnson, in Harper's Magazine.

SAID LITTLE WILL, "THE NAUGHTY BOYS CALL ME 'SKINNY BILL, THE SLIM,'
AND MY GREAT BIG BROTHER STANDING THERE, THEY SAY IS 'FATTY JIM.'"

NEEDLES AND PINS

Needles are so commonly used that it is difficult to realize there was a time when needles as they are today were not even dreamed of. In that long ago the sharp thorns of certain trees and bushes furnished substitutes for needles, and sometimes the slender bones of birds and fishes were sharpened for the same purpose. Sewing as it is done today could not be managed with such tools and these rude needles were used for making holes in the clothing through which thongs or strings were threaded, and so the garments were sewed.

When metal needles were first made, they had no eyes, the thread was tied to the large end and the sewing managed in that way. Probably the Chinese were the inventors of metal needles. At any rate they have used them for a long, long time. The people of Europe learned the art from the Moors, and more than one hundred years before Columbus discovered America, steel needles were being made in Germany.

One day there came to the city of London a mysterious Moor, who opened a little shop in which he sold needles and pins. So well made were they that some of the people thought he had the help of evil spirits in his work. They wanted to persecute him, but he was protected.

For a long time after people first settled in America, they bought their needles and pins of the mother country. During the Revolutionary War, needles were quite scarce and the Americans commenced to manufacture them. They were not so good as needles made in England, however, and when there was peace once more, the Americans gave up making them. Now great quantities of excellent needles are made in New England.

Today needles are made of fine steel wire cut into pieces long enough to make two needles each. These are called double needles. A great many of these wires are placed in a bundle and held together by two bands of iron. They are then heated and made perfectly straight. When needles are ground one end of the bundle of wires is held against a rapidly revolving grindstone, and carefully turned until they are smoothly and perfectly ground. After one end is finished the other is put through the same process.

You know that the eye end of a needle is somewhat flattened. To produce this the double end of the needle is placed under a weight which falls, striking it in the center. Besides flattening it, this punches two holes for eyes and makes a cut between them, which is easily broken and the double needle is changed into two separate ones.

In order to make them brittle so they will not bend, they are covered with oil and heated. This treatment is called tempering them. To make the needles bright, they are wrapped in strong canvas containing emery powder and sand. The bundles are then rolled between pieces of wood by machinery for a few hours. In needle factories it is one man's work to place the needles of a certain length together. This is called evening. Another workman arranges them so that the heads all point in the same direction. This work is heading. After this they are placed in packages. It is said that one thousand dollars' worth of needles can be made from seventy-five dollars' worth of fine steel wire.

Like needles, the first pins were made of thorns and bones. In some parts of the world metal pins have been in use for ages. In some of the tombs of Egypt pins of bronze and copper have been found. Pins like our hat pins, and others like the safety pins of today, were used by people in very ancient times. The first pins made in our country were nothing but bits of wire rolled up at one end to form a head, while the other end was sharpened.

In making pins, after they have been cut from the wire, they drop through a long, narrow slot as far as their heads. Here they are held while a revolving roller sharpens them. As fast as they are pointed the machinery moves them on and others take their places. The bright, silvery appearance is given to them by a coating of tin.

Of course it would be very slow work to put the pins in papers by hand. It used to be done in this way, but now it is done by machinery. The papers are folded and the holes made in them by machinery. Into another machine one person, generally a child, puts the pins, while another puts in the papers. By a wonderful process the machine puts the pins into the proper places in the paper.

So many pins are made in our country that if they were equally divided, every man, woman and child would have more than one hundred new ones each year.—From How We Are Clothed. Copyright, The Macmillan Co.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

It has been a long time since "Isabel" has found a moment for a visit with us, but we are very glad she has not forgotten us. It seems to Miss Prudence as if we ought to have some letters from certain of our married M. G. R.'s on their methods of training children as we have several M. G. R. grandchildren, and Isabel would do very well for the mother who will inaugurate the series.

It seems like old times to have another letter from Mrs. New England Girl and to have a sight of the dear baby. I really felt jealous to see that little sweetie's picture in another paper, while we of the M. G. R. had none.

Now girls—the unmarried girls—you take my advice and keep quiet about it if you know how to set hens and do general farm work. You learn how to make your home pleasant and to cook good things for your husband, and, incidentally, for yourselves—and "he" will think just as much of you as if you were ready and able to do all of the farm chores.

How do I know? Why, I married several years before my husband knew that I could cut out and make a shirt? Finally I saw some real pretty cloth and bought it and made him some of those garments as a surprise; now he won't wear a ready made shirt, but he does not love me a bit more than he did before—because he couldn't. But if it came to wearing ready made clothing or eating boughten pumpkin pies, I am sure he would let the balance of his choice rest on the pies, so, girls, learn how to cook and keep a pleasant home, and any man worthy of the name of husband, will be satisfied with you.

Isabell.

Miss Prudence regrets to say that she has not the addresses asked for.

Am I correct in thinking that "Bookie" is a young man? I think so, because he spoke so especially about "even" helping his mother with the sewing. We all must honor him and think it very noble to thus try to help in every way he can instead of being a burden because of his lameness. Very many young people would sit down in idleness because they could not do what might be more agreeable to themselves. I had a cousin who, though he was strong and robust, pieced a quilt for his mother. He did not think there was any reason why he should not help her in this way, merely because he was a boy instead of a girl. And his mother is very proud of that quilt you may believe.—"Otach."

Reading the letter from our "Entomologist," on the necessity of using one's brains in doing farm work, led to a discussion of the benefit to the farmer a scientific education would be, and to show how a knowledge of chemistry helps the following account of what has been done, was read by a member of the family.

To the cotton planter, the cane, beet and corn grower, chemistry is of especial interest. Where formerly nearly everything was thrown away, there is now absolutely nothing wasted. Take the cotton plant; after the cotton is taken from the seed, the seed itself gives, upon pressure, a valuable oil; the cake of meal that was left in the press is excellent food for cattle or, used as a fertilizer, restores the nitrogen to the soil. The hulls of the seeds contain a quantity of potash that can be used in many ways.

The oil under the manipulations of the chemist is made to act as a substitute for butter, and for olive oil, and the dregs of the refuse are used in the production of soap.

From corn, besides the use made of it for food and drink, six kinds of starch are made, several varieties of syrup, glucose, corn, oil, gluten, milk, and, finally, imitation rubber. From the cornstalk is made pulp for different kinds of paper."

As this is only an illustration of how two agricultural products may be used by a knowledge of chemistry, I think it is evident to any thinking person that an educated farmer is superior in every way to the one who thinks "any old way" is good enough.

There was a day—and not long ago—when a "theoretical farmer" was looked upon with scorn and contempt by his neighbors, but now that so many of the younger men are coming into authority on the farm, I think the feeling grows that progress must be the watchword there as elsewhere.—Ohio Farmer.

Banner Puzzlers

For October.

New Work ..... Hawkeye
Solutions ..... Pauline

1.—WHO WAS SHE?

She was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1820. She showed such decided musical talent in childhood that, at an early age (nine years) she was admitted to the Stockholm Conservatory of Music. In 1838 she made her debut in grand opera. She starred in opera, studied music in Paris in 1841, and in 1845 she made an operatic tour of continental Europe, establishing her fame. In 1847 she appeared in England, and from 1850 to 1852 she was in the United States, her tour here being very profitable. She was married in 1852 to a musical director, and after this she appeared only occasionally on the stage. She died in England in 1887.

HAWKEYE.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A garrison of 900 men have food enough to last them 40 days, allowing each man 2 pounds per day. After 10 days they are reinforced by 300 men and their allowance is reduced to 1½ pounds per day. How long will their supplies then last them?

ADDIE MINUSE.

3.—HALF-SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X
X X X
X X
X

1.—One of the United States.
2.—A river in Italy.
3.—Printing or writing fluid.
4.—Not so.
5.—A vowel.

W. C. MOLLETT.

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Tarch sha tonghin rome netred nath a wasmon treah henw ti si het deboa fo typi."

METTA.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something about the "Albinos"?

DODE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "You may choose to forsake your duties, and choose not to have the sorrow they bring; but you will go forth, and what will you find? Sorrow, without duty; bitter herbs and no bread with them."

HENRY.

Answers to Puzzles of November 3.

1.—Edward Everett.
2.—Words forming square: Elate, lamed, among, tense, edges.
3.—32 miles square. (See Chat.)
4.—"The thing thou cravest so, waits in the distance;
Wrapped in the silence, unseen and dumb;
Essential to thy soul and the existence;
Live worthy of it, call, and it shall come."
5.—Agio, an Italian word signifying "accommodation," was first used in Italy to denote the premium taken by money-changers in giving gold for silver, on account of the greater convenience of gold for transport. The same word is now used to denote the difference between the real and the nominal value of money; also the variations from fixed pars or rates of exchange. It corresponds very nearly to the English word "premium."
6.—John Dryden wrote:
"Take not away the life you cannot give,
For all things have an equal right to live."
Snupjpun nu ptonup tnujpu touauota

Chat.

There were present at the 'Cademy today David Cranston, W. P. E., Pauline and Geo. Vore.

David C., your explanation of the chain puzzle was capital, and the Schoolmistress hopes you will come again.

The puzzle referred to appeared in The Blade of July 28th, and was about 5 chains of 3 links each, which were to be joined by 3 cuts and 3 welds. David says: "If I had not been a stranger I would have sent in an answer at once, for I am sure the only way to do it is to cut open 3 of the links and join the other four sections with these links, thus making 3 cuts and 3 welds."

In regard to the exceptions taken to his solution of the "mark and wheel" problem, Geo. Vore says:

"I failed to state certain allowances that were to be made in working the problem. We are to allow that the mark forms a true arc at every revolution of the wheel, and the wheel to go 22 feet at each revolution. This is not quite true, but the 22 feet was used to shorten the work, as it is very near true. If any one takes exceptions after these allowances are made, I would like to correspond with them about it."

In answer to W. P. E.'s problem dedicated to him Mr. Vore says: "The mark will travel over a curved line, and the carriage over a horizontal line form a half of a pressed circle or ellipse. The curved line of such a figure is to the horizontal as 1 is to .7854; then the distance the mark travels is to the distance the carriage travels as 1 is to .7854; then as 1 is to 28 miles and 28 rds., so is .7854 to 22 miles and 22 rds."

In answering a recent "Postal Card" query, Pauline says: "In some foreign countries a card is attached to the postal on which an answer may be returned."

Remember the extra prize for the best line of Christmas Puzzles.

Walking on the Ceiling.

Few people, probably, know what it is that enables flies to walk on the ceiling. It has been supposed that their ability to do so was due to the fact that each of their feet is a miniature air-pump. This theory was found to be unsound, and it was then explained that the feat was made possible by means of a viscous substance which exuded from the hairs on their feet. This theory also was abandoned as being only partly accountable for the facts; and the preferred explanation is that flies are enabled to walk upside down on smooth substances by the help of capillary adhesion. An investigator has found by a series of nice calculations—such as the weighing and measuring of hairs—that a fly would be upheld by capillary attraction were it four-ninths as heavy again as it is. Each fly is supposed to be furnished with from 10,000 to 12,000 minute foot-hairs; these exude an oily fluid, and it is because of the repulsion between a watery surface and this oily liquid that a fly finds it difficult to mount a dampened glass.—Harper's Weekly.

The Cozy Corner

Mere sentimentality seems to be at a discount among the practical friends who read the Cozy Corner. While every man, woman and child are kindly disposed toward both man and beast, many think the line should be drawn between killing for pleasure and the necessary taking of the life of the animals. All have a right to their own opinions, and while there is this difference expressed it must be understood that no personal feeling is intended.

ANOTHER FARMER'S WIFE WRITES.

I, for one, agree with "Simon's Wife" that it is quite necessary that animals should be raised for food and sold, or killed at the proper time. Goodness knows, the farmer doesn't make any too much profit in any event, but if he should be obliged to give up raising stock because it is wicked to kill it, most farmers would have to give up farming and what would they do then? I believe that much of the mawkish sentimentality that is expressed in these matters is assumed, or written by those who do not think very much of the conditions or things.

The "Old Subscriber" evidently knows very little practically, about boys—has never lived with them or had any knowledge of their habits or disposition or she (or he) would not be so severe in denunciation of one for killing vermin. Would she (or he) class as "brutes" those who kill rats? And yet rats are no more destructive than squirrels. If so, very many of us who live either in the country or city, will come under the ban.

If the "Old Subscriber" happens to be a woman, how would she feel if a large and saucy rat should invade her room some night? Would she object to someone killing him? I guess not, and yet the rat is quite as innocent as a squirrel. Let us have peace.—"Otach."

"SEVEN X" CLOSES THE DEBATE.

It would seem to be about time to blow the horn and call off that squirrel hunt, but, before it blows, I would like to say just a word or two. Since so many people consider meat an absolute necessity as food, it seems rather hard to condign a poor boy to hopeless depravity because he slew a squirrel and administered upon its estate. It is also to my mind injudicious to praise that other squirrel boy, so unreservedly. He may become so sure that he is a model of perfection that he will think no further effort than merely negative goodness is necessary for his salvation.

That suggestion of J. M. Hawley's is excellent for neighborhoods where clubs are practicable or possible, and I hope to read of many being formed. My "constituency is so constituted" that there could be but one member to any club in my neighborhood, and I should have to be "it." That, however, does not prevent my enjoying my reading. This winter, I have planned, besides The Blade and other periodical literature, to read up about the Indians. This with an occasional chapter of Scott's works seems to be in keeping with my life among the mountains, the pines and hemlocks and waterfalls, and I expect to enjoy them and myself all winter.—Seven X.

JUST ONE WORD MORE.

"Simon's Wife," you are sensible and practical, but you did not read my letter quite as I wrote it. The boy who killed the squirrels is in the same class with you and me, and all who kill and those who eat—I might say, all who wear leather, fur or silk, as these luxuries and necessities must be procured at the cost of some life.

My table is set for working men the year round, and meat is a part of nearly every meal, but although we feel now that we must have this, it does not prevent me from looking forward, hoping that it will not be many generations away before the shambles will be known no more.

In our present stage of development our desire for meat food calls for a supply that gives profitable employment to stock raisers, but when in the course of evolution we leave meat behind, the fat-stock producer will have also changed his method of earning his living.

No doubt the squirrels are destructive, and we may not allow any of these things—squirrels at the corn, the mouse in the cupboard, or the flies that come to our cooking tables—to destroy or spoil; we must put them out of the way as rapidly and as painlessly as possible.

We do not pet the chickens we intend for market; we try to give as little affection to them as to a stick of wood, and even then it is hard, and the very heartache, or twinge of pity we have for them is proof that we are on the right track in desiring that these things be done away with. As more humane methods of securing honey from the bees prevail now than in the days of our forefathers, so we will, in time, find better ways of doing all things that must be done.

While waiting for the golden days, let us remember that every subject pre-

An Interesting Writer

From a Miniature Painted in Rome in 1855. Copyright, the Macmillan Co.

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, whose Reminiscences of Peace and War has been greeted as one of the most delightful of the autumn books, grew up in Virginia during the thirties and forties. Early in the next decade she married a brilliant young member of Congress from her own state, and became a part of the social life of the Capital during its palmiest epoch. After the war broke out she went South with her husband, who became one of the most dashing and successful of Southern soldiers. It was her unique experience that throughout practically the whole of the Civil War she lived within the Confederate camp.

During 1864 and 1865 her house was a stone's throw from General Lee's headquarters on the Confederate line of defence; and that line was finally broken, just before Appomattox, in her back garden. Her book describes the brilliant social life of Washington during the 50s, but it is chiefly devoted to the experiences of a Southern woman during the great civil strife. The portrait of Mrs. Pryor that serves as a frontispiece to her book is reproduced from a miniature painted in Rome in 1855 when her husband was on a diplomatic mission to that city.

MAY MOVE FOR PEACE

Japan Unofficially Made Representations to Russia.

London, Nov. 10.—4:55 p. m.—Japan unofficially has made representations to Russia looking to peace. This action has resulted in failure and such representations, even privately, are not likely to be repeated by Japan.

Although the suggestion of a peaceful settlement was made unofficially it actually had behind it all the weight of an offer by the Japanese government. It was made direct to Russia. No power acted as an intermediary. The proposition was put forward tentatively and unofficially, so that the Japanese government would be in a position to deny any report that it was suing for peace. The failure of these direct negotiations, however, resulted in bringing intervention within a measureable distance. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne's plea for arbitration yesterday evening at the Guild Hall banquet is taken here to be a pointed suggestion to the United States and France that the time is approaching when the powers must take some action. It can be definitely stated that Lord Lansdowne made his speech with full knowledge that Japan will not resent a proposition looking to peace from the three powers—the United States, France and Great Britain.

There is a definite impression here that the initiative will come from President Roosevelt, though the action would be joint. It is mooted that Lord Lansdowne only spoke so openly yesterday evening because he had good reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt, if elected, contemplated making an effort to bring the belligerents to discuss terms of peace. Lord Lansdowne's remarks are held by those in his confidence to mean that whatever the United States may do in the matter Great Britain will co-operate, even in the event of France not participating. It is known, however, that Ambassador Cambon, who continues his work assiduously to bring about some arrangement, hopes for joint action by the three powers. In an interview regarding the foregoing, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, said:

"I should not be surprised to see the three powers named, or two of them, take the action suggested. Exactly upon what basis of a settlement peace could be secured it is at present impossible to see, but there is not the slightest doubt that combined representations, especially if led by President Roosevelt would have a far-reaching result between two countries, one of which was thoroughly defeated. It is comparatively easy to make peace in this case as neither side is thoroughly defeated yet. The prospects for the success of friendly intervention have greatly increased.

Since the commencement of the war the two nations now respect each other to a degree never dreamed of before they met in battle. The mutual respect is the most hopeful factor for peace. Japan does not want to go on fighting forever. Yet, even with all the victories won during this war, her statesmen would render themselves liable to be most seriously misunderstood, especially in Russia, if they openly suggested in the name of humanity some method whereby the war could be stopped. It would be altogether different, however, at this stage of the war, should a friendly offer, prompted by that sense of humanity which Japan cannot voice for fear of being misunderstood, emanate from the United States and Great Britain, but nothing can be done until the fall of Port Arthur."

Baron Hayashi intimated that he thought that the fall of the fortress would not be long delayed, and added:

"In the meantime I have no doubt that the powers who are now so willing to express their desire for peace will confidentially exchange views in the hope of arriving at some suggestion practical to both belligerents."

OPPOSE PEACE.

Russians Fear Loss of Their Prestige.

London, Nov. 11.—The dispatch of The Associated Press from Washington confirming the statement made in these dispatches that Japan had indicated her willingness to entertain peace suggestions from President Roosevelt or King Edward created much interest here. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, said today:

"After the fall of Port Arthur Japan would, I believe, be ready to treat for peace on no higher essential basis than that Russia should evacuate Manchuria, Japan also agreeing to a similar evacuation. The two great difficulties in the way of any suggestion of peace are, first, the apparent opposition of Emperor Nicholas' present advisers to a settlement of any kind; second, the preservation of Russian prestige. When a nation's prestige, if not gone, is severely impaired it is a difficult matter even with the best of intentions to preserve it."

The Associated Press learns that Queen Alexandra has been in constant communication with the dowager empress of Russia and Emperor Nicholas himself, during the last few days. This is interpreted here as a hopeful sign and as possibly likely to lead, though not in the immediate future, to the establishment of some modus vivendi, whereby steps looking to arbitration might be initiated without offense to Russia.

The reiteration of the American state department's determination not to intervene, except on requests from both of the belligerents, tallies with the official attitude of the British government, but it is thought that before long some method may be devised whereby this diplomatic barrier to action will be overcome.

STOESSEL FOR ARMISTICE

Hoped He Will Capitulate Before Town Is Taken.

Tokio, Nov. 10.—10:45 a. m.—It is reported that General Stoessel, commanding at Port Arthur, has asked the Japanese for an armistice, the purpose of which is not stated.

A confirmation of the report is unobtainable. It is hoped here that General Stoessel will capitulate before the city proper is taken. The Japanese soldiers are angry and inflamed on account of the alleged abuse of their wounded by the Russians. They believe they will be murdered if captured. Under these conditions, it will possibly be difficult to avoid a massacre when the troops meet in the final combat.

WOMAN BLOWN TO PIECES

Prevailing Conditions at Port Arthur Are Horrifying.

London, Nov. 10.—Special dispatches from Port Arthur and Che Foo, which are printed in this morning's newspapers add little to the recent news of the besieging operations at Port Arthur, but give terrible descriptions of the condition of the besieged.

The Daily Mail's correspondent before Port Arthur described the Russian killed and those taken prisoners as greatly emaciated, and asserts that the men subsist entirely on a daily ration of less than two pounds of black bread.

The Daily Telegraph's Che Foo correspondent declares that the task of burying the bodies of the slain at Port Arthur is now beyond control, and that the corpses are simply pitched into the new dock excavations near Golden Hill, and where there is only a few feet of water.

The condition of the helpless women is heartrending. Several groups of them going to market have been blown to pieces. The street scenes there are said to be sickening.

Bennett Burleigh also sends to the Daily Telegraph harrowing pictures of the condition of the wounded in Port Arthur, of whom vast numbers are lying unattended within the inner forts. In the name of common humanity, he thinks some effort should be made in behalf of the helpless sufferers, and he suggests that as soon as possible they should be taken upon neutral ships flying the Red Cross, and transferred to hospitals at Che Foo and Shanghai.

SHELL KILLS SIX HUNDRED

Itse Mountain Is Proving Costly Obstacle to Japanese.

Che Foo, Nov. 10.—Itse mountain, according to Chinese, 120 of whom arrived arrived here today, from Port Arthur, is proving a costly obstacle to the Japanese. On the mornings of November 5 and 6 fierce assaults on the position were made by the Japanese, who were repulsed. During the second assault, a shell, soaring over the other hills from Palichuang, dropped on Itse mountain and demolished a land mine controlling the station and exploded other mines. The Russians are holding the trenches on the boundary of the mined section. Six or seven hundred were killed. The Japanese, not having reached the place, were unhurt.

Itse mountain owes the best part of its strength to the peculiar topography of the surrounding country, which prevents a direct artillery fire and does not enable the Japanese to advance trenches with the success evident elsewhere.

The Japanese advanced on it in both instances from behind distant hills, with the fullest force the ground would allow, but in the long distances which they were compelled to traverse in the face of machine guns, their ranks were melted. Both times the Japanese broke the wire entanglements in places. One soldied with a leg torn off was seen trying to bite the wires.

BLAZE AT PORT ARTHUR

Bombardment Starts Fire in Military Warehouse.

Tokio, Nov. 10.—8:30 p. m.—A report from General Nogi's headquarters before Port Arthur, dated Nov. 9, says:

"The enemy's military warehouse, situated in the northern part of Port Arthur, was bombarded November 6 with heavy siege and naval guns. The bombardment caused a conflagration.

"On the afternoon of November 6 the magazines of an old battery on Sungchow mountain was exploded by our shells."

Japanese Repulsed.

Mukden, Nov. 10.—The Japanese today assumed the offensive on the west bank of the Hun river and occupied three villages. The Russians, however, attacked, drove them out and again established their original lines of defense.

Vice Admiral Skrydloff arrived here today.

Corrected Casualty List.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—A corrected casualty list of the battle of Shakhe river, issued by the war office, places the total of killed or wounded at 32,250, of whom 900 were officers. The first returns, it is explained, contained duplications, and some of the men were so slightly wounded that they returned to the ranks in a few days.

Seoul-Fusan Railroad Complete.

Tokio, Nov. 11.—It is officially announced that the Seoul-Fusan railroad was completed today. Traffic will begin on December 1. The time between Tokio and Seoul will then be fifty hours.

JAPANESE ARE ACTIVE

Soldiers Live in Dugouts and Are Content to Remain There All Winter.

Mukden, Nov. 11.—There was a heavy exchange of artillery fire yesterday at the Russian right center. The Russian batteries began shelling the Japanese trenches and the Japanese batteries responded.

During last night Russian volunteers dislodged a detachment of Japanese infantry from trenches in front of Lone Tree Hill.

The Japanese continue to show activity on the left flank, without, however, engaging in any serious movement.

Comfortable dugouts are being built along the Russian lines and the soldiers seem to think that they will winter where they are. The idea that Field Marshal Oyama contemplates an attempt to take Mukden is not generally entertained. Both sides seem content for the present with a suspension of hostilities. Warm clothing is being distributed among the troops.

READY TO FIGHT AGAIN

Field Marshal Receives Heavy Reinforcements

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—1 p. m.—The latest indications from the front point to an early resumption of military operations on a large scale. Field Marshal Oyama has received heavy reinforcements from New Chwang and evidently is about ready to wage battle for the possession of Mukden. The Japanese are showing particular activity on their right flank, as if they were contemplating a turning movement from that direction.

General Kuropatkin has fortified his positions along the Shakhe river, and as he seemingly is prepared to accept a battle, he doubtless has made dispositions to block a flanking operation.

Acording to the opinion of the military authorities here, his left flank is secure.

Mukden, Nov. 14.—2:50 a. m.—Since yesterday signs of a serious engagement taking place within the next few days have been increasing. The Japanese are displaying great activity eastward. Fears are beginning to be expressed that the railroad will not be able to bring up sufficient supplies.

Gromoboi Strikes Rock.

Tokio, Nov. 14.—10 a. m.—It is reported that the armored cruiser Gromoboi struck a rock and was severely damaged at Vladivostok. It is understood that the accident happened during a trial of the Gromoboi after repairs on her had been completed.

It is said she returned to her berth in a sinking condition, surrounded by a fleet of smaller craft, which kept her afloat, and that she was redocked. If the report is true it assures the continuance of inactivity of the Vladivostok squadron.

More Troops for Manchuria.

London, Nov. 14.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at St. Petersburg asserts that the emperor has decided to send out the second division of infantry of the guards as soon as the troops already called out shall have been dispatched to Manchuria. The guards usually are only sent to the front when there is a monarch or a grand duke in command. The dispatch of these troops, the correspondent adds, shows the determination of the emperor to struggle to the bitter end.

Reward for Evidence.

Berlin, Nov. 14.—The Russian consul at Bremen has offered in behalf of his government, a substantial reward for evidence bearing on the Doggerbank affair.

Chosen for Commission.

London, Nov. 13.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says that Vice Admiral Sir Lewis Anthony Beaumont has been appointed British representative on the North Sea commission to inquire into the firing on British trawlers by the Russian Baltic squadron.

"Admiral Rojestvenskcy's squadron," the dispatch adds, "had a good voyage from Tangier to Dakar, where it is now coaling from German colliers. The other portion of the fleet is still repairing at Suda Bay, and elaborate precautions have been taken for the safety of a further section of the squadron that is about to sail from the Baltic."

Dakar is a port on the western coast of Africa, south of Gibraltar, by sea, some 3,000 miles. This dispatch refers to the portion of the Russian fleet which is bound to the seat of war by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

ST. PETERSBURG PAPERS

Comment Favorably Upon the Election of Roosevelt.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 10.—The newspapers of St. Petersburg this morning comment in the friendliest spirit upon the election of President Roosevelt. All agree that President Roosevelt's victory was a foregone conclusion, and seem more interested in the personalities than in the politics of the two candidates. The Novoe Vremya voices the general sentiment in saying "The quick, decisive and resolute character of President Roosevelt is just what is needed at the present time from the American point of view and the choice is a happy one. We have certainly no reason to regard him as anything but the friend of Russia."

FIGHTING UNDERGROUND

Nogi's Men Capture Tunnels at Port Arthur.

Headquarters Japanese Army Before Port Arthur, Nov. 4, via Fusan, Nov. 14. —By a general attack on the eastern fortified ridge on October 30 the Japanese gained the moats of the principal forts assailed. These were wider, deeper and stronger than had been supposed and were defended by caponieres, or galleries, running north of the Keekwan forts. The galleries were captured after desperate fighting under ground.

The Russians still held parts of the moats, but the Japanese began sapping to dislodge them.

The asault was unsuccessful, however. The powerful east Keekwan fort was gained, but the Russians were re-enforced and drove the Japanese down to the foot of the hill. The Japanese are now sapping toward the crest of the hill. The capture of this fort would give the Japanese the key to the eastern fortified range, as artillery mounted there would dominate the forts in front of the ridge and enable the Japanese to place infantry in a position to sweep the ridge.

The casualties on the Japanese side in this engagement were 1,500.

KUROKI'S DEATH DENIED

Japanese Army Staff Says the Report Is Absurd.

Tokio, Nov. 15.—The Japanese army staff pronounces the report of General Kuroki's death to be absurd.

Czar Receives Alexieff.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—Emperor Nicholas today received Viceroy Alexieff in audience.

TO THE BITTER END.

Russia Will Not Admit Possibility of Intervention.

Washington, Nov. 15.—"Russia will pursue the war in the Far East to the bitter end—that is, until Russia has conquered."

These were the opening words of an emphatic statement made at the Russian embassy today by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador. Several times recently the ambassador, in the name of his government, has categorically denied the possibility of any intervention in the war, but the recurrence of rumors that the powers contemplated mediation has caused the ambassador to reiterate on behalf of his government its position regarding intervention or mediation of any kind. The statement continues:

"I deem it my duty to reiterate what I have so often said, that Russia will not suspend in any case her military operations in the Far East. All rumors and reports regarding the possible success of the direct overtures for peace which Japan is said to have made to Russia, and regarding the mediation of the powers, in my opinion, are started for the purpose of convincing the public that the end of the war is close at hand. In this way it is hoped that the public may be led to believe that Japanese loans offer attractive investments.

"Russia can no more admit of interference than Great Britain could in the Transvaal, or than could the United States in her war with Spain. Where the prestige of that country is at stake, all considerations must be put aside. Some people may think that financial difficulties will influence Russia to end hostilities. Such an opinion is based on the false assumption of Russia's financial resources. There is no doubt whatever that Russia, whose annual income exceeds one milliard of dollars, cannot be influenced in her attitude toward the outcome of the war by the amount of war expenditures. It is not altogether out of the question that Russia, who did not expect war, should in the moment when she has mobilized her army and is sending corps after corps in fighting readiness to the Far East, suddenly call a halt on hostilities, particularly after she has for nearly a year, without any difficulty or recourse to extraordinary measures, been able to carry all the extra expenses.

"It is not within my scope to comment upon the new Japanese loan. That is an affair for the bankers and for the public. But there can be no necessity for commenting upon Russia's credit. Any one acquainted with the Paris exchange is able to convince himself of the solidity of Russia's finances."

PRINCE FUSHIMI IS HERE

Will Call on President as Representative of Japan.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—Lieutenant General Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, cousin of the Emperor of Japan, arrived here yesterday on the liner Manchuria. He was accompanied by a suite of seven members composed of A. Sato, grand master of the household; Count S. Terashima; Major Myrara, master of ceremonies; Dr. Rokkaku, physician to the prince, and two personal attendants. As the prince was traveling as a private citizen no formal reception was tendered him here by government officials. He was met, however, by the collector of customs and taken on shore by the revenue cutter Golden Gate. On board of the cutter were the consul general of Japan at this port and a party of eight who acted as an escort to his highness.

A. Sato, who acted as spokesman of the party, stated that the prince desired particularly not to give an interview to the American press at this time.

"You can understand that it would be improper," continued Mr. Sato, "for his highness, who is an officer in the army and closely related to the emperor, to express any opinion on the existing war. His visit to this country is purely one of courtesy."

THOUSANDS FOR MISSIONS

Methodist Episcopal Church Practically Completes Appropriations.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 15.—Appropriations made yesterday by the general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal church, now in session here, include $50,000 for Africa, Europe $146,950 and South Africa, $97,970. The South American work will embrace opening the republic of Panama, for which $2,000 was named. This practically completes the appropriation to be made for 1905 for foreign missions. Appropriations were made at the afternoon session for work in cities of 4,000 inhabitants and over. About forty cities were included in the list in which this special work is done. A total of $44,000 was set aside, $4,800 being for New York. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated for working among white people in the south. The consideration of appropriations for work among the negroes will be taken up tomorrow.

LIBRARY IS DESTROYED

Fire in Knoxville Causes Loss of $54,000.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 15.—The Lawson-McGhee library, a three story brick structure, was gutted by fire yesterday afternoon. On the ground floor of the building was a double store occupied by the Vance Furniture company. The second floor was devoted to the public library, containing about 15,000 volumes, and the offices of the Commercial club. On the third floor was the Knoxville Business college. The fire originated in the basement from the furnace. Total loss, $54,000. Three firemen were hurt.

SENATOR DICK

Will Push His Representation Resolution in Congress.

Columbus, O., Nov. 15.—Senator Dick closed up the work at Republican state headquarters this morning and left for his home at Akron where he will remain for a few days before going to Washington to take up his labors as United States senator.

Chairman Dick is much gratified over the result in Ohio, although he laughingly says he is a poor political prognosticator. In his statements before the election he said Roosevelt's plurality in Ohio would be as great as that given McKinley in 1900, which was approximately 70,000. Privately, he said to his friends that he believed it would reach 100,000. When he left Columbus today the plurality had exceeded 255,000, so he was at least 155,000 shy; but he is perfectly willing to be disappointed that way.

It will be remembered that while in congress as a representative of the Nineteenth Ohio district Mr. Dick took the initiative in bringing before that body a resolution asking for a committee to investigate the political situation in the South with a view to having the representation in congress from that section reduced and to make it more nearly correspond with that of the North.

The vote throughout the South is so small that John Sharp Williams, for instance, had but 1,400 votes cast in his entire congressional district in Mississippi, a less number than is cast in any one of the wards in Toledo. Of course to reduce the number of congressmen would also reduce the representation in national conventions as well as in the electoral college. Mr. Dick's resolution asking for an investigation was made the subject of party caucus and after considerable discussion was adopted. It met the bitter opposition of the members from the South who saw in it the breaking of their political power. A number of Northern members also opposed it, chief among whom was Speaker Cannon. The speaker contended it would raise the race question and the devil generally and wanted it let alone.

Whenever an effort was made to bring the resolution before congress there was a general scurrying on the part of the Democratic members and telegrams were sent to all parts of the country for the Democratic members to hurry to Washington.

The opposition of Speaker Cannon kept the resolution in the back ground and it never was acted on.

In referring to the question, last night, Senator Dick said:

"Something will now be done with the resolution. When Speaker Cannon was here, a couple of weeks ago, to make a campaign speech, he said to me that he had changed his views entirely on the question and now is heartily in favor of congress taking action. I did not ask him why he changed his mind, but am glad he has, for it means that with the speaker in favor of it the resolution will come before congress and will pass. Of course the southern members will fight to the last ditch, but in the end they will be defeated.

"Of course if congress takes affirmative action it does not mean that all the colored citizens will vote, for each state can pass such laws requiring educational or property qualifications as it pleases, but it does mean that if they do so these laws must apply to whites as well as blacks and there cannot be any discrimination because of color.

"Nothing would help that section more than this change. It would break what is known as the solid south, and northern capital and brains, which are now going to Cuba and Porto Rico, would be at work throughout that section and its improvement would be most marked.

"I believe the Republican party demands this readjustment and now with Speaker Cannon committed to it there is no doubt in my mind that congress will act favorably on my resolution."

LEW WALLACE IS DYING

Author and Soldier Nearing End of His Career.

Brookville, Ind., Nov. 14.—General Lew Wallace, author, diplomat and soldier, is dying in his home here.

General Wallace is 77 years and 7 months of age. He was born in this village. His illness is due to a surgical operation performed some time ago for an ailment of the stomach, and the distinguished patient can live but a short time. The general is very weak, but realizes fully his condition. He has occupied his time since his illness began in writing his memoires which are near completion.

The man who became world-famous as a general long before he created a future in the world of literature as the author of "Ben Hur," attended the public schools of this village and afterward finished his law course. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant and in 1848 began the practice of law.

When the civil war broke out, General Wallace again took the field. He was made brigadier general in 1861, and commanded a division in the battle of Fort Donelson in 1862. In March, 1862, he was made major general of volunteers and fought on the second day of the battle of Shiloh. He was instrumental in saving Cincinnati from capture in 1863. In this year he became commander of the middle department of the Eighth Army corps.

From 1881 to 1885 he was United States minister to Turkey and was regarded by the sultan with much favor.

As an author, General Wallace was in the forefront. Besides "Ben Hur" he wrote the "Fair God," in 1873, the "Life of Christ" and the "Life of Benjamin Harrison," which were produced in 1888. "The Prince of India," a later work, was given to the public in 1893.

In May, 1852, the general was married to Susan Elston, daughter of Colonel Isaac Elston, of Crawfordsville, Ind.

$1,220,000 FOR MISSIONS

Committee of Methodist Church Makes a Big Appropriation.

Boston, Nov. 11.—The general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal church, after considerable discussion yesterday voted unanimously to appropriate $1,220,000 for missionary work during the coming year, and that this sum be so divided as to give $701,500 for work in the foreign field and $518,500 for domestic work. The question of the apportionment of the money for foreign missions among the various countries was deferred until tomorrow.

BLAZE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL

2,500 Children March Out in Safety to Call of Fire Drill.

New York, Nov. 10.—The lives of 2,500 children were imperiled yesterday when fire broke out in a public school building on West 47th street, but at the call to fire drill, the little ones, with scarcely a trace of excitement, marched in safety from the burning building. Several of the children were overcome with fear when they saw the flames and smoke in the halls and were hustled out by teachers and firemen. The school building was badly damaged. That no lives were lost is considered remarkable in view of all the conditions. When the fire was first discovered smoke was pouring from a window on the second floor and a lively blaze was in progress. As the smoke began to curl up through the hallways the orderly march from the fifty class rooms was begun. Excellent discipline was maintained, however, and the building was quickly cleared.

Thirteen Injured in Wreck.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 12.—The Southern railway's fast train No. 14, for Brunswick and Jacksonville, was ditched at an early hour yesterday, three miles below Cochran, Ga. Seven coaches were overturned and 13 persons were injured in the wreck, though none seriously.

Cargo of Silk and Gold.

San Francisco, No. 12.—The steamer Coptic, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, brought $2,000,000 worth of raw silk and over $200,000 in gold.

FRAUD IN MARYLAND.

Contest May Finally Reach the Courts.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 12.—Though the counting of the ballots in Baltimore has been completed the board of elections supervisors is still engaged in tabulating the vote, and will not finish this work until late today or perhaps Monday. The count in the 23 counties has been completed, except in two, but it is expected that these will be sent in today. In one of these there is a charge of fraud in one precinct and a difference of opinion as to whether the ballots in that county should be counted is the cause of delay.

The indications still point with seeming certainty to the election of seven Democratic and one Republican electors, but even this result will probably not be officially confirmed until the state board of canvassers meets and examines the work of the county boards.

Both sides still claim the state and Republican State Chairman Hanna and Collector Stone, Republican leaders, have announced that if the electoral vote of Maryland is not declared for Roosevelt they will contest the result in the courts.

BALDWIN PACKS UP ARROW

Airship Man Ready to Leave World's Fair Grounds.

St. Louis, Nov. 12.—The airship of Captain Thomas S. Baldwin was crated and taken to the express office today to be shipped to Los Angeles, Cal. Captain Baldwin stated that he will go to California, where warmer weather and more propitious atmospheric conditions than now prevail here will enable him to continue experiments with his airship.

DEATH OF. COL. ANTHONY

Noted Kansas Editor Succumbs After Long Period of Ill Health.

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 12.—Colonel D. R. Anthony, the noted editor of the Leavenworth Times and brother of Miss Susan B. Anthony, the woman suffragist, died at his home here yesterday of heart disease, aged 80 years.

Colonel Daniel Reed Anthony was for nearly half a century editor and proprietor of the Leavenworth Times, and during that time did much to shape the destiny of his state. He was born at Adams, Mass., and spent his early years in New York. He was intimately acquainted with Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley and Wm. H. Seward. His first entry into Kansas was in 1854, when he led a free state party to that state. Soon thereafter he became connected with newspaper work and up to the time of his death he was active in the affairs of the state. He had served both as mayor and postmaster of Leavenworth, as a member of the Kansas legislature and in 1886 was made a government director of the Union Pacific railroad. He formerly was a member of the advisory board of the Associated Press.

Colonel Anthony had been in ill health for several years.

A HITCH IN SMOOT CASE

Sub-Committee Fails to Get Together for Investigation.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—A hitch has occurred in the Reed Smoot Mormon investigation, which was to have been resumed by the special sub-committee of the committee on privileges and elections, of the United States senate, immediately after the election of last Tuesday. The members of the sub-committee were to meet in Chicago this week and proceed to Utah, but the trip has been declared off.

United States Senator Dubois, of Idaho, who is engaged on the side of the prosecution, reached Chicago Thursday night. He received a message from Senator Burrows, of Michigan, chairman of the special committee, informing him that it was impossible to get the members together. It is believed, therefore, that the plans for gathering testimony among the Mormons before the meeting of congress next month will be abandoned.

TO CUT OFF BABY'S HEAD

Timely Arrival of Farmer Prevents Infantile Tragedy.

Appleton, Wis., Nov. 12.—Two little sons of Mrs. Wm. Krausch, of Center, have tried to cut their baby sister's head off after seeing their mother cut off the heads of several chickens. The little fellows placed the baby's head on a block and the oldest boy lifted an axe and struck at the infant's neck. He went wide of the mark and as he raised the axe to strike a second time he was stopped by a farmer who happened to drive by and saw what the children were doing.

"JEFFERSON CONFERENCE"

Populist Chairman Says Time Has Arrived for New Party.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—James H. Ferriss, chairman of the national committee of the People's party, has issued a call for a meeting to be held in this city some time during the next month for the purpose of forming a new national party. In his call for the gathering which he terms "A Jefferson conference," Mr. Ferriss declares that the time has arrived for the consolidation of a number of progressive parties and factions under a broad Jeffersonian program. The chief articles upon which he desires to form the new party are: Governmental control of the issuance and volume of money; postal savings banks; restoration of the income tax; the fullest possible protection to those who labor; adoption of the initiative and referendum; local option in the sale of intoxicating drinks; no imprisonment without trial by jury, and no government by injunction; and taxation and control of all corporations in the interests of the general public.

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPING

Attempt Made to Deport County Clerk at Cripple Creek.

Cripple Creek, Col., Nov. 10.—Sheriff Edward Bell frustrated an attempted deportation of Frank P. Mannix, county clerk and recorder, a Democrat, yesterday. Mannix had been marched a mile and a half from town by three men when the party were overtaken by the sheriff and a posse. Mannix was released and Wm. Carruthers, Carl Evans and E. E. Cornelison were arrested on a charge of kidnaping. They furnished bonds of $500 each. Carruthers is the general freight agent of the Cripple Creek Central railroad and for several years was deputy under County Recorder Mannix. The other two men arrested are miners. Their friends say that the affair was intended to be a joke, but Democrats allege that a plot had been hatched to get Mannix out of the way and tamper with the ballots, which are in his custody.

Celebrated in Panama.

Panama, Nov. 11.—In celebration of the election of Mr. Roosevelt to the presidency, a large number of prominent Panamans last night serenaded Joseph W. J. Lee, the American charge d'affaires here.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

BRYAN EXPLAINS.

"Democracy Against Plutocracy" the Coming Slogan.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 10.—W. J. Bryan last night outlined the remedies which he believes must be applied to the Democratic party to put it in a position to face the campaign of 1908 with prospects of success. Mr. Bryan's statement on the result of Tuesday's election is along conservative lines, and bears the heading, "Democracy vs. Plutocracy—The Election's Lesson."

Mr. Bryan does not indicate any intention of joining in a movement for the formation of a new party, but will continue to work in the Democratic ranks. The statement follows in part:

"The Democratic party has met with an overwhelming defeat in the national election. As yet the returns are not sufficiently complete to permit analysis, and it is impossible to say whether the result is due to an actual increase in the number of Republican votes or to a falling off in the Democratic vote.

"The questions for consideration at this time are, what lesson does the election teach? and what of the future? The defeat of Judge Parker should not be considered a personal one. He did as well as he could under the circumstances; he was the victim of unfavorable conditions and of a mistaken party policy.

"He grew in popularity as the campaign progressed and expressed himself more and more strongly upon the trust question, but could not overcome the heavy odds against him. The so-called conservative Democrats charged the defeats of 1896 and 1900 to the party's position on the money question and insisted that a victory would be won by dropping the coinage question entirely. The convention accepted this theory and the platform made no reference to the money question, but Judge Parker felt that it was his duty to announce his personal adherence to the gold standard.

"His gold telegram, as it was called, while embarrassing to the Democrats of the west and south, was applauded by the eastern press. He had the cordial indorsement of Mr. Cleveland, who certified that the party had returned to 'safety and sanity;' he had the support of Democratic papers which bolted in 1896, and he also had the aid of nearly all those who were prominent in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and yet his defeat is apparently greater than the party suffered on either of those years.

"It is unquestionable also that Judge Parker's defeat was not local but general, the returns from the eastern states being as disappointing as the returns from the west. The organizers were in complete control of the party, they planned the campaign and carried it on according to their own views, and the verdict against their plan is a unanimous one.

"Surely silver cannot be blamed for this defeat, for the campaign was run on a gold issue. Neither can the defeat be charged to emphatic condemnation of the trusts, for the trusts are not assailed so vigorously this year as they were four years ago.

"It is evident that the campaign did not turn upon the question of imperialism, and it is but fair to consider the result as a personal victory for the president, although his administration was the subject of criticism.

"The result was due to the fact that the Democratic party attempted to be conservative in the presence of conditions which demand radical remedies. It sounded a partial retreat when it should have ordered a charge all along the line.

"The campaign just closed shows that it is as inexpedient from the standpoint of policy as it is wrong from the standpoint of principle to attempt any conciliation of the industrial and financial despots who are gradually getting control of all the avenues of wealth.

"The Democratic party, if it hopes to win success, must take the side of the plain, common people. I have for years pointed out the futility of any attempt to compromise with the great corporations which are now exploiting the public, but the southern Democrats were so alarmed by the race issue that they listened, rather reluctantly be it said to their credit, to the promises of success held out by those who had contributed to the defeat of the party in the two preceding campaigns.

"The election has opened the eyes of the hundreds and thousands of honest and well-meaning Democrats who a few months ago favored the reorganization of the party. These men now see that they must either go into the Republican party or join with the Democrats of the west and south in making the Democratic party a positive, aggressive and progressive reform organization. There is no middle ground.

"I did what I could to prevent the reorganization of the Democratic party; when I failed in this I did what I could to aid Parker and Davis in order to secure such reforms—and there were some vital ones—promised by their election. Now that the campaign is over, I will assist those who desire to put the Democratic army once more upon a fighting basis; I will assist in organizing for the campaign of 1908."

MINIATURE LOCOMOTIVE

Smallest Locomotive in the World Hauls Passengers.

Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 14.—After six years of patient labor Robert L. Costan constructed what is probably the smallest locomotive in the world, pulling passengers. The miniature engine has been on exhibition in the Texas building at the World's fair and has attracted much attention.

The locomotive is 4¼ feet long, 13½ inches high, and when loaded with coal and water weighs only 135 pounds. The track on which the engine runs is but 5½ inches wide. In the locomotive and tender are 2,500 pieces.

One of the most difficult feats in connection with the construction of this baby locomotive by Mr. Costan was making the steam gauge, upon which he spent much of the time required to complete the product of his mechanical skill. The gauge is three-fourths of an inch in diameter, yet it registers accurately from 1 to 200 pounds. It has 19 parts. In the boiler 1,726 holes were drilled and as many bolts riveted. Forty-eight parts are in the boiler. The cylinder of the locomotive has 138 parts, requiring 88 holes to be drilled and tapped and the same number of tiny steel nuts and bolts.

The first passengers to be hauled by the small locomotive were five children at Fort Worth, who had a delightful ride upon the track Mr. Costan constructed at his home.

Mr. Costan is also the maker of a cardiograph, combined with a thermometer. This instrument is the size of a half dollar, and registers on a tape the pulsations of the human heart as well as the temperature of the patient.

Mr. Costan's parents died when he was 9 years old, and four years later he began as an apprentice in his life's work, that of a designer and maker of jewelry.

INVESTIGATED TREASURY

Find the Robbed Strong Box Short to the Extent of $15,839.

Prescott, Ariz., Nov. 11.—Immediately after the announcement of last Wednesday that County Treasurer Storm had been bound, gagged and robbed, his bondsmen took possession of the office and behind locked doors were engaged until late yesterday investigating the officer's accounts. Upon concluding the investigation it was announced that there was a shortage in the treasury amounting to $15,836. The bondsmen served official notice on the board of supervisors and upon Treasurer Storm withdrawing from the latter's bond. Under the law the treasurer is allowed ten days to furnish a new bond, and upon failure to do so the office will be declared vacant.

The bondsmen have offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons who robbed the county treasurer's office.

RESIGNS CONDITIONALLY

Kansas State Treasurer Invites Investigation of Office.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 12.—State Treasurer T. T. Kelly last night addressed a letter to H. P. Dillon, his bondsman, who is holding Kelly's resignation in escrow, telling him to turn the resignation over to Governor-elect Hoch. Mr. Hoch has promised to make a complete investigation of the Kansas treasury after his inauguration. If the investigation discloses any irregularities on the part of Kelly the resignation will be accepted. Otherwise it will be returned to Kelly.

68-Page Book and Trial Free

Cures All Uric Acid Diseases —Kidneys, Bladder, Rheumatism

Free Treatment Proves the Cure; Free Illustrated Book Tells all About It —Send For Them Both Today.

To Readers of The Blade: If you or anyone you know of is suffering from a disease of the kidneys, the bladder or any form of rheumatism, you are urgently invited to send name and address to get free trial treatment of a wonderful non-alcoholic discovery by the celebrated French-American specialist, Dr. Edwin Turnock, by which you can cure yourself of any Uric Acid disease in a short time in your own home and save the necessity of an operation and the expense of doctors and druggists. Send for it if you have Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, weak back, stone in the bladder, enlarged prostate, frequent desire to urinate, pains in the back, legs, sides and over the kidneys, swelling of the feet and ankles, retention of urine, wetting the bed, or such rheumatic affections as chronic, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatic neuralgia, lumbago, gout, etc. It will promptly remove every trace of uric acid poison and its complications, stop all aches, pains and swellings, strengthen the kidneys and the bladder so that they will become normal again, and so revitalize and build up the entire constitution as to make you feel as healthy and strong as in your prime.

Are you in the grip of a Uric Acid Disease? This will cure you; prove it free.

It did this for legions of others, among them such well-known persons as Mrs. Martha Coker, Tyler, Tex.; G. G. Rector, Marshall, N. C.; Mrs. Mack Devean, Noank, Conn.; Archibald Ritchie, Mt. Forest, Ont.; Jas. A. Mahan, Mrs. C. H. Sweet, Webster City, Iowa; Ph. J. Brown, Kelispell, Mont., and it will surely do it for you. Write to the Turnock Medical Co., 2146 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill., and since every free treatment is accompanied by a 68-page illustrated book going fully into all the details, it behooves you to send your name and address promptly for these free offerings. Do so today sure, for you cannot justly say you are incurable until you have tried this really remarkable treatment, and as neither money nor even stamps are asked for, you should certainly make a free test of it at once.

WILL WIN THE SOUTH

Edwards Predicts Growth of Roosevelt Sentiment.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 11.—Harry Stillwell Edwards, postmaster at Macon, Ga., one of President Roosevelt's three Georgia referees, speaking of the great victory won by Roosevelt, said:

"In my opinion it means that the predicted reaction in favor of the President has arrived even in the South. The small vote for Parker in the Southern states is largely a protest against the personal abuse that has been poured upon his opponent. To a great extent it is an indication that the American idea, the national idea if you prefer it, has taken firm hold on this section and that, to an increasing extent, from now on will outweigh mere sentiment. The material progress of the South will not be subordinated again to expediency.

"It is undoubtedly true that the chief sufferer from the condition of solidarity, politically speaking, to which the white South many years ago reduced itself, and in which it continues, is the South itself. From the first place in the councils of the nation, which it so long occupied, it has sunk to one so insignificant that, if it has any influence whatever upon governmental policies that control, the influence is entirely a

WHITE HOUSE DINNER.

President Host to Capital and Labor Representatives.

Washington, Nov. 12.—President Roosevelt brought together last night at a dinner at the White House, given in honor of the Right Hon. John Morley, of England, important representatives of capital and labor and official and unofficial students of this great problem. Mr. Morley, as a guest of the President, was asked by him what class of men he would like to meet at this dinner, and he quickly replied that he would like this opportunity to meet and converse with students of the labor problem and representative capitalist and labor leaders.

The dinner was given in the state dining room, and besides Mr. Morley, who sat at the right of the President, these guests were present:

The secretary of the navy, Mr. Morton, Carroll D. Wright, James R. Garfield, F. P. Sargent, Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, Rev. A. F. Doyle, J. J. Hanrahan, P. H. Morrissey, Warren S. Stone, E. E. Clark, J. B. Reynolds, H. R. Fuller and J. B. Bishop.

In many respects this was a precedent-breaking White House dinner, and just such a company as President Roosevelt delights to gather around his board. In the varied callings and characters of the guests who were present it might be said to be an epoch-making function.

Men who had been actually laborers in various capacities, from firemen to conductor, and now labor leaders, sat elbow to elbow with a former railroad president, as well as a present representative of great railroad combines. They also broke bread with a former English cabinet minister and the present leader of a great party in his country.

Meantime a famous New York Episcopal recto discussed the President's dinner and sociological problems with a famous Catholic priest, while a metropolitan lawyer, renowned for his work in university settlement and tenement reforms, discussed with the whole company the question of what is to be done to unite capital and labor and provide better conditions for the poor of the great cities.

All found the President an important participant in every question presented to this noted dinner company.

Secretary Morton attended, not in his official capacity, but as a representative of capital, and it will be remembered that he was a participant as representing capital in one of the greatest railroad strikes in the history of the country.

E. E. Clark, who sat down at the White House table together with Mr. Morton, is an important railroad labor leader, and was appointed on the coal strike commission by the President. The other guests in both an official and unofficial capacity are students of the question of sociology, and this was the principal topic discussed at the dinner.

Organized labor was much more largely represented than capital. Frank P. Sargent, the commissioner general of immigration, was formerly an important labor leader and took part in the discussion of the effect of the importation of foreign labor on the American workingman and their wages.

Mr. Hanrahan is president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Mr. Morrisse is an important officer of the organization of Railway Trainmen, while Mr. Stone succeeded Mr. Clark as the head of the Order of Railway Conductors. Mr. Fuller is the legislative representative of many of the railway labor organizations.

Rev. A. P. Boyle, of New York, is an important member of the Order of Paulist Fathers, and James B. Reynolds is head worker in the University Settlement of New York, a student of the tenement problem and a member of the New York state tenement commission.

Carroll D. Wright is United States labor commissioner and James R. Garfield, chief of the bureau of corporations of the department of commerce and labor. Mr. Bishop is deputy surveyor of the port of of New York, a personal friend of the President and an over-night guest at the White House.

The dinner discussion was entirely informal, but its possibilities in the line of possible sociological progress cannot be overestimated in view of the character of the guests and their official positions in the organizations they represent.

Mr. Morley expressed himself as highly pleased at the opportunity to meet the labor leaders of the United States, and they in turn expressed gratitude at being able to exchange views with so eminent an English statesman and one so closely identified with and interested in the labor problem.

The great anthracite coal strike of 1902 and President Roosevelt's part in the settlement by the appointment of a federal commission, was among the topics discussed as well as the future possibilities of intervention on the part of the federal officials in great contests between capital and labor.

It was purely a gathering for the purpose of an open discussion of these important questions and was given primarily in order that Mr. Morley might take back to England with him impressions of prominent Americans on this question.

EDITOR JAUREZ EXPELLED

Has Been Ordered to Leave Venezuela by President Castro.

Washington, Nov. 14.—A. F. Jaurez, editor of the Venezuelan Herald, has been expelled from Venezuela by President Castro. The news came to the state department in a cablegram from its legation at Caracas. No details are given, but it is stated that Mr. Jaurez has always defended American interests in his paper, and has taken the side of the asphalt company in its recent trouble. It is thought that he is an American citizen.

MAJOR HAY DEAD AT 73

Was a Brother of Secretary of State Hay.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Secretary of State Hay received a dispatch announcing the death of his brother, Major Leonard Hay, U. S. A., retired, in the seventieth year of his age. He died Saturday night at the Hay homestead in Warsaw, Ill. The late Major Hay was the head of the family in this country. A prominent official said last night that he was an officer of great intelligence and efficiency and since his retirement had been one of the most public spirited citizens of Illinois.

WANTS NAVAL INCREASE

Morton Wants 2,087 Officers and 62,368 Enlisted Men.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Secretary Morton will, at its coming session, ask congress to pass an act increasing the commissioned and enlisted force of the navy. This action is in view of recent estimates that when all the ships now building for the navy are commissioned it will take about 2,087 officers and 62,368 enlisted men to man them, which is more than twice as many men as the present law provides for.

DEFICIT WAS $8,579,492

Auditor Postoffice Department Issues Annual Report.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The annual report of the auditor for the postoffice department shows that the fiscal business transacted through the postal and money order branches of the department during the last year were:

Revenues of the postal service, $143,782,624.

Expenditures of the postal service, $152,362,116.

Total amount of money orders issued: Domestic, $383,452,373; foreign, $37,376,265.

Total amount of money orders: Domestic, $385,100,020; foreign, $8,714,846.

The deficit in the postal revenues, therefore, was $8,579,492.

TO ATTEND FAIR.

Has Made Promise to Exposition Committee.

Washington, Nov. 11.—President Roosevelt has promised to attend the World's Fair on Saturday, the 26th of November. He made this promise last night to a committee from St. Louis, headed by Mayor Wells, who came to Washington especially for the purpose of inviting him to visit the fair. The probability is the President may remain in St. Louis until the night of Sunday, November 27.

President Roosevelt has been anxious to go to St. Louis to see the fair ever since its opening. However, the presidential campaign impelled him to remain in the East, and in August he so informed Mr. Wm. H. Thompson, treasurer of the exposition.

The committee to which the President gave his promise to visit the fair consisted of Mayor Rolla Wells, Wm. H. Thompson and Corbin H. Spencer, first vice president of the exposition. The committee remained with the President last night for half an hour and each member urged on him the acceptance of the invitation, pointing out the appropriateness of a visit of the chief executive of the nation and of the gratitude which would be felt by the people of St. Louis if he possibly could find time to go. The President cordially thanked the committee for its invitation, and, after consulting his engagements for the remainder of the month, he set Saturday, the 26th, as the most favorable opportunity available.

It is expected that the President and those who accompany him will leave here on Thanksgiving night and will reach St. Louis early Saturday morning. The invitation to Mr. Roosevelt, it is understood, is comprehensive enough to include any other persons whom he may wish to have with him and some of the members of the cabinet are likely to accompany him.

The members of the committee are highly elated with the promptness with which Mr. Roosevelt decided to visit the fair. They feel that his attendance will have an excellent effect and that the day of his visit will be one of the banner days, if not the banner day of the exposition's history. They say that arrangements immediately will be made for a fitting program for that day, the chief feature of course being a thorough inspection of the grounds and buildings of the great fair, with such other appropriate exercises as befits the presence of the chief executive of the nation. For Sunday following, should there be no disappointment of the committee's expectation that the President will remain in St. Louis during that day, arrangements for his entertainment also will be made.

PRESIDENT NOT TO STOP

Trips to and From St. Louis Will Be Continuous.

Washington, Nov. 12.—It was announced today at the White House that the president, on his approaching trip to St. Louis would make no stops at other cities, either going or coming.

SECRETARY HAY IS SICK

Will Not Attend the Funeral of His Brother, Major Hay.

Washington, Nov. 14.—It is probable Secretary Hay will act upon the urgent advice of his physicians and not go to Illinois to attend the funeral of his brother, Major A. Leonard Hay. A telegram received today states that the body of Major Hay is to be placed in a receiving vault for the present and that the interment will be made later. Secretary Hay will attend the interment. The secretary was not at the department today and is not altogether well.

HAS ROOSEVELT'S PHOTO

Parker Bought It and President Attached His Autograph.

Washington, Nov. 11.—William E. Curtis writes that among Judge Parker's assets will be found one photograph of the President of the United States, inscribed "Very truly your friend, Theodore Roosevelt."

This photograph was purchased by Judge Parker in the open market early last August, and cost him $1. It was sent to Oyster Bay with a polite note, written with his own pen, requesting the President to inscribe it with his autograph and any sentiment that might suggest itself. The letter was extremely friendly and expressed the highest regard of the writer for his opponent in the presidential race. That was after both conventions had been held and both committees had been organized. He did not offer his own portrait to Col. Roosevelt or suggest an exchange.

The photograph was returned with a formal letter not more than 200 words long, in which the President expressed the same spirit of friendly politeness that Judge Parker had shown.

People who have visited Esopus tell of having seen this photograph upon the mantel in Judge Parker's library. It has suggested jokes, and has been the topic of conversation for visitors, and those who have seen it have naturally supposed that it was a gift from the original to his opponent. At least, the Parker family have allowed their friends to carry away that impression. Whether the picture was withdrawn after Judge Parker discovered that the President was blackmailing corporations and holding up the trusts is not known. It would be interesting to learn how far Judge Parker's personal feelings were involved in the statements made by him upon the stump. At any rate, if he desires to dispose of the photograph, he can find plenty of takers. It is worth $2 now, and perhaps might bring $5; for it cost $1 originally, and an autograph of President Roosevelt sold for $2 at an auction in Boston the other day.

TO REVISE THE TARIFF

New Schedule Recommended for the Philippine Islands.

Washington, Nov. 11.—President Roosevelt will recommend to congress that authority be given the Philippine commission to revise the tariff now in force in these islands. This decision was the principal and about the only accomplishment of the cabinet session today. The matter was brought up by Secretary Taft and his recommendation in the matter was approved.

HAY TO STAY IN CABINET

President Makes Positive Announcement of His Retention.

Washington, Nov. 12. — President Roosevelt made the announcement yesterday that Mr. John Hay would continue as secretary of state during the four years beginning March 4, next.

"You may state positively," were his words, "that Mr. Hay will continue as secretary of state up the to 4th of March, 1909."

The President was asked regarding other possible cabinet changes, but indicated that there was nothing to be said at present. His announcement regarding Secretary Hay was made to a number of newspaper reporters in his office late in the afternoon. Mr. Hay's succession to the state department portfolio fixes the most important place in the new cabinet and is the first and only step so far taken in that direction.

HOME FROM PHILIPPINES

Orders of War Department Will Return Troops.

Washington, Nov. 12.—An important order has been issued by the war department relieving troops which have served the allotted time in the Philippines, and replacing them with organizations from the United States.

NEW NAVY VESSELS.

Twenty-two Recommended by General Board.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Three battleships, five scout cruisers, six torpedo boat destroyers, six torpedo boats and two squadron colliers, at an aggregate maximum cost of $41,300,000, is the building program which the general board of the navy has recommended the secretary of the navy to urge congress to authorize at its next session. Secretary Morton will refer the recommendations to the board of construction for endorsement, and will base his recommendation to congress on the reports of the two boards. The general board's recommendations are signed by Admiral Dewey, the president of the board.

Homogeneity is earnestly urged by the board as the great need of the navy. Partly for this reason and partly because of the general commendation at home and abroad for the latest type of American battleship, the board suggests that the new battleships shall be of the general type of the Connecticut class. This would give the navy nine first-class battleships of 16,000 tons displacement each. The board estimates that the complete cost of the new battleships, when ready for sea, will not exceed $8,000,000, making a total of $24,000,000 recommended for new battleships.

Great speed is urged as the feature of five scout cruisers recommended. Two million dollars is the estimated limit of cost of each of these ships. In character they will follow the general lines of the Chester, Birmingham and Salem, authorized by the last congress, which have a displacement of 4,000 tons.

The board thinks the six torpedo boat destroyers and six torpedo boats recommended should have greater size and seaworthiness than previously built vessels of the class. The board desires that the new destroyers shall be so constructed that they can make long cruises with the battleships without need of repairs and can travel with these ships through, even if this necessitates a reduction of speed.

The new colliers asked for probably will have a displacement of 12,500 tons and a speed of about 16 knots, which would enable them to keep up with the battleship squadron at cruising speed.

If its believed that the recommendations of the general board, in the main, will receive the endorsement of the board of construction and finally that of the secretary himself. Secretary Morton, however, probably will not announce his final recommendation for the increase of the navy until he can confer with leading members of the senate and house naval committees and be able to get some idea of the amount of the appropriation congress is likely to authorize for the increase of the navy this year.

WAR ON OPIUM TRAFFIC

Secretary Hay Gives Hearing to Reform Workers.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Secretary Hay this morning gave a hearing to a delegation representing the International Reform Bureau and a number of other missionary societies, which have united in a petition asking this government to initiate diplomatic efforts to induce Great Britain to release China from treaty compulsion to allow the opium traffic.

The missionary societies claim to represent a majority of the American people, and, as President Roosevelt and the senate have already declared in favor of a universal treaty to prohibit the sale of both intoxicants and opium among aboriginal races, it is hoped that some tangible results may follow today's hearing. It is believed that the Japanese government would be ready to join any movement to suppress the opium traffic, as both before the war and recently it has shown an interest in the matter.

UNIQUE PROBLEM SOLVED

All-American Telegraph System in Alaska.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the United States army, in his annual report, gives an interesting account of the work performed by his corps in establishing an all-American telegraphic system in Alaska, saying the undertaking is unique in the annals of telegraphic engineering. The cables used in the Alaskan system would reach from Newfoundland to Ireland and the land lines from Washington to Texas, there being 2,079 miles of cable, 1,439 miles of land lines and 107 miles of wireless lines. General Greely says the United States has brought Southeastern Alaska, the Yukon valley and the Behring Straits region into telegraphic communication with the rest of the civilized world. General Greely says that after thorough consideration he decided to install material of American manufacture to be operated by American soldiers and to be laid by an American ship, except some cable instruments and machinery. A selected force of men has been so trained that today the signal corps of the army is competent to operate in war emergency a signal line of any length.

Repairs in Alaska are maintained, the report says, by parties stationed at log cabins about forty miles apart, one signal corps repair-man, with two assistants from the line of the army, and a dog team, being at each cabin. They meet the terrible condition of hardship and privation uncomplainingly and with a fortitude characteristic of the American soldier. Then the report says the Nome wireless station is daily and uninterruptedly transmitting the entire telegraphic business of Seward peninsula, five thousand words being exchanged in one afternoon between Safety Harbor and St. Michael. The signal corps of the army, he says, is now regularly operating the longest wireless section of any commercial telegraph system in the world. The annual business of the Seattle-Sitka cable is estimated at $25,000, and during the year there has been spent $56,935 for Alaskan telegrams handled by the signal corps.

Speaking of the Philippines he says the sixteen most important islands of the archipelago are now connected by cable, which lines, he adds, are recognized as indispensible by the military and civil authorities. During the year there has been collected and deposited in the insular treasury of the Philippine telegraph lines to the amount of $58,875, there having been sent, including government business all told, more than two million messages, the net expense being $325,091. The report notes a matter of the utmost importance, that signaling apparatus of suitable character be installed at the more important military defenses along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, to permit of intercommunication between the army and the navy. It is strongly urged in the report that steps be taken by the United States to adhere to the international telegraph union and that international regulations to govern wireless telegraphy in time of war be adopted.

REPORT OF BEEF TRUST

Ready for Presentation to President Roosevelt.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The investigation of the beef trust, instituted by the bureau of corporations at the instance of Congress, practically has been completed. The report will be presented to the President, and it is quite likely that it will be submitted to Congress shortly after the opening of its session in December, although the law confers discretionary power upon the President as to the publication of the operations of the bureau. No intimation is given as to the nature of the report or of what recommendations, if any, Mr. Garfield may submit. It can be said authoritatively that any suggestions that legal action may be taken by the government against the beef trust or against any aggregation of capital, as a result of the investigations made by the bureau of corporations, at least, are premature. No decision yet has been reached and none will be reached until the report has been considered thoroughly by the President and his advisors.

ENGLAND BEGINS INQUIRY

Is Investigating the North Sea Incident.

Hull, Eng., Nov. 15.—The inquiry which Great Britain conducts on her own behalf into the North Sea incident opened today. Vice Admiral Bridge and Butler Aspinwall, an admiralty court lawyer, who were appointed to conduct the inquiry, and whose report will form the basis of the British case before the international commission at Paris, sat at a large table surrounded by maps showing the Doggerbank and the North Sea. In front was an array of counsel and government officials. The correspondent of the Associated Press learned at the outset that the board of trade solicitors who have been preparing the case have found no evidence to suggest the presence of the torpedo boat among the fishing fleet.

The inquiry will therefore merely be an amplification of the evidence at the inquest, and it will be adjourned to London in the course of a few days, the proceedings here being confined to a narrative of the shooting. The assessment of damages, which will be dealt with in London, cannot be completed for some time, as many of the twalers are still at sea.

The Russian government was not represented at today's hearing, which created, even locally, barely any interest.

Admiral Bridge started matters with businesslike promptness, briefly announcing the method of procedure and stating that there would be no speeches. Various counsel representing the trawler companies and the victims received permission to examine the witnesses and Mr. Pickford, counsel for the Board of Trade, summarized the facts connected with the "lamentable occurrence," saying there was nothing connected with the trawling fleet which could possibly account for the shooting. He added that in addition to the witnesses to be called a careful inquiry had been made among the entire fleet and the statements made agreed in all essential respects. Mr. Pickford highly commended the pluck shown by the men of the trawler Gull in saving the wounded from the sinking trawler Crane.

AS TO WARE'S SUCCESSOR

Davenport and Capt. Kelly Both Being Talked Of.

Washington, Nov. 15.—There is no authoritative assurance that Jas. Davenport the present acting pension commissioner, will succeed E. F. Ware, who retired yesterday. Captain L. M. Kelly, the second deputy, by some is regarded as having a stronger claim than Mr. Davenport. Captain Kelly is said to be more acceptable to the G. A. R. than Davenport and can command the support of most of the western leaders in the senate and house, including Speaker Cannon. Captain Kelly is from Illinois and is a special favorite of the speaker. He has a long military record, having enlisted as a private and advanced to the rank of captain.

The most unfavorable feature of Captain Kelly's candidacy is an inclination to refuse to assume the responsibility of the duties incident to the head of the bureau. His friends are urging him to become a candidate, but he has not decided to take that step. There is also a feeling that the President may decide to put an outsider in charge of the bureau.

It has been the policy in the past to appoint some man of national prominence and the President may follow this line of procedure.

SMALLPOX AT THE U. OF M.

Eight Cases Among the Students, but Classes Continue.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 15.—Seven cases of smallpox have been discovered among the students at the University of Michigan. Six are in the engineering and one is in the law department. Health Officer T. B. Cooley reports that none of the patients are seriously ill. The gymnasium has been closed but classes have not been interrupted. All the students are being vaccinated and examined for symptoms.

One more case of smallpox among the students of the University of Michigan was reported today at the secretary's office, making a total of eight students now down with the disease. All are suffering from a mild form, however. Two townspeople were also reported today by the health officials as having the disease. The president's house, which was wrecked last night by a charge of dynamite, is being repaired under guard to receive the students. It is thought the explosion was caused by people living near the pest house, who were opposed to its being used for a smallpox hospital.

AFTER FAIRBANKS' PLACE

James A. Hemenway Opens Campaign for Senatorship.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 15.—Members of the legislature recently elected from the First district, met here and unanimously indorsed James A. Hemenway, chairman of the appropriations committee in the national house of representavies, to success Vice President-elect Fairbanks. Mr. Hemenway was called before the members, thanked them and said he would open headquarters in Indianapolis at once.

"THE STRENUOUS LIFE."

Election of Roosevelt Increases the Sale of His Book.

Rome, Nov. 11.—The election of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency of the United States has made the occasion of the issuance of an Italian translation of his book, "The Strenuous Life," which is having a large sale. All the newspapers of Rome print appreciative articles on the election of President Roosevelt. The Patra says:

"Mr. Roosevelt does not represent a party, but a superior individuality. He is the most popular man in the United States, and in public and private life is a genuine champion of a strong and victorious race, destined through her virtues and irrepressible energy to have the largest part in the history of the world."

The Osservatore Romano, organ of the Vatican, says:

"Mr. Roosevelt, while an eminent statesman, able diplomatist and eloquent writer, is showing depth and broadness. He stands out for simplicity of life, love of family and rectitude of principles. Therefore, it is easy to understand the manifestations of rejoicing over his election, in which numerous Catholics in the great republic join, having nothing to say of him but praise."

EXCLUSION LAW UPHELD

United States Court of Appeals Reverses Judge Wing of Cleveland.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 10.—The United States circuit court of appeals today reversed the decision of Judge Wing, of the district court at Cleveland in the case of Hung Chang, arrested after he admitted he was born in China and was without the proper certificate to come to the United States. Judge Wing held the Chinese exclusion law to be unconstitutional and released the prisoner, whose whereabouts are now unknown. District Attorney J. J. Sullivan carried the case to the court of appeals here, where he argued not only the constitutionality of the law, but also showed that the northern district of Ohio might be invaded by Chinamen if the decision of Judge Wing stood. It was also argued that the case was one of great importance on the deporting of Chinamen in all parts of the United States.

AIRSHIP NEEDED RUDDER

Frenchman Made Unsuccessful Flight at Fair.

St. Louis, Nov. 15.—An accident brought the test flight of the Francois airship to a termination yesterday after the flying machine had been in the air 15 minutes, during which its dirigibility was not satisfactorily demonstrated, owing, the inventor said, to the absence of a rudder.

The ascension was made at the end of a rope and it was announced that the principal object of the flight was to test the balance car and to ascertain whether a ship could be guided by means of the fans or propellers without the use of a rudder.

Miss Helen Gould, Prof. Langley, of Washington, and Count DeVaulx, president of the French Aero club, occupied seats in the roped enclosure from which the flight took place. The airship rose to a height of about 100 feet. In the car were M. Hippolite Francois, of Paris, inventor and builder of the airship, and M. Schneider, engineer.

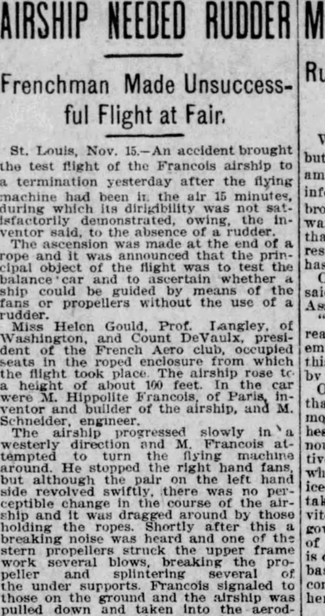
The airship progressed slowly in a westerly direction and M. Francois attempted to turn the flying machine around. He stopped the right hand fans, but although the pair on the left hand side revolved swiftly, there was no perceptible change in the course of the airship and it was dragged around by those holding the ropes. Shortly after this a breaking noise was heard and one of the stern propellers struck the upper frame work several blows, breaking the propeller and splintering several of the under supports. Francois signaled to those on the ground and the airship was pulled down and taken into the aerodrome. An examination showed that the steel braces under the stern had pulled loose and the rear end of the car had titled upward, throwing the propeller into the upper work. M. Francois is said the damage could be repaired within a few hours.

The Francois airship is the largest that has been seen in the United States, and the inventor says it is the largest flying ship in the world. The locomotion composes the ideas advanced by other aeronauts, in that the forward propellers pull the machine and the stern propellers push. The weight of the car is 3,100 pounds and it has accommodation for four persons. The fans, or propellers, are two blades and are revolved by a 28-horse power. The inventor says that the airship has demonstrated a speed of 25 miles an hour against a moderate breeze and under the most unfavorable weather conditions it can make 30 miles an hour. The lifting power is primarily supplied by an immense gas balloon 150 feet long, 35 feet at the center and tapering to blunt ends. The balloon had a lifting power of 4,000 pounds. The raising and lowering of the ship is done by means of propellers, all of which are operated independently. The capacity of the balloon is 65,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas.

TREASURES OF THE SEA

The Hydroscope Will Be Used to Search for Them.

The hydroscope is the invention of Cavaliero Giuseppe Pino, a resident of Naples, by means of which he hopes to spy out treasures at the bottom of the



THE HYDROSCOPE.

sea. It is constructed of steel and in shape is like a huge telescope pointing downward into coral caverns or sunken ships. Its complex system of lenses, 12 in number, answers to the objective glass of a celestial telescope. Together with the internal mirrors they produce a very clear picture of the sea-bottom, the rays of light passing up the tube to a sort of camera-obscura house, the top of which floats above the surface and is capable of holding four people.

One of the most romantic things yet accomplished by the hydroscope and its accompanying raising apparatus has been the bringing to the surface of an old Spanish galleon, one of a numerous fleet sunk in the Bay of Vigo in 1702 and recently brought to the surface by the aid of Pino's invention.

TOBACCO GROWERS MEET

To Discuss General Situation in Regard to Industry.

Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 10.—To discuss the general situation in regard to the tobacco industry and to decide, if possible, on a minimum price for the various varieties and grades, representatives of the several tobacco growers' associations of America assembled in Lynchburg today and began a two days' conference. The purposes of the movement are set forth in the call for the conference, which says, in part:

"It has been abundantly demonstrated that farmers can be factors in shaping the prices of their products. Proofs of this statement are found in the wheat market of the past year; in corn, oats, cattle, hogs, cotton, etc.; prices of all these have been permanently, or for periods, influenced by the quantity thrown on the market or withheld from it. The same can be done with the tobacco market. By unity of action, the growers will be irresistible."

The conference is attended by prominent growers of Kentucky, Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina, Wisconsin and other tobacco-growing states.

WILL ACCEPT INVITATION

Danish Government Will Participate in Second Peace Conference.

Copenhagen, Nov. 12.—The Danish government will accept President Roosevelt's invitation to participate in a second peace conference. The government considers that it is particularly desirable that a clearer international agreement be formulated regarding neutrality and contraband regulations.

Negotiations for a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Denmark has been opened. The Danish government, it is declared, is glad of the opportunity to enter into such a treaty.

President Pardo's Narrow Escape.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 10.—President Pardo had a narrow escape from serious accident yesterday. While riding in his carriage his coachman was taken with a fainting fit and fell from his seat to the ground. Quickly observing the danger, President Pardo and his aide-de-camp sprang from the carriage and caught the bridles of the horses.

MUST KEEP HANDS OFF

Russia Wants No Outside Interference With War.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Emphatically, but with all courtesy, Russia, through her ambassadors abroad, has several times informed the neutral powers that she will brook no mediation at this time in her war with Japan. It can be announced that Russia expects her wishes will be respected by all the powers to which she has communicated her views.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, said last night to a correspondent of the Associated Press:

"I can announce that I have very good reason to believe that my government's emphatic opposition to any mediation at this time will be respected and observed by all neutral powers."

Of the suggestion made in Great Britain that the United States take the lead in a move for intervention, the ambassador hesitated to repeat what he has announced so many times, that he has positive assurance that this government, while at all times ready to offer its services, has not the slightest intention to take a step toward mediation unless invited by both belligerents. The Russian government is fully aware of the views of this government on the subject and it is deemed unnecessary at the Russian embassy here again to announce that it is confident this attitude will be strictly adhered to.

BELL TO QUIT COLORADO

Commander of Militia in Cripple Creek Riots Going to Mexico.

Denver, Nov. 12.—Enter Governor-elect Alva Adams! Exit Adjutant General Sherman Bell! Trooping back to Cripple Creek a small army of deported miners, factors in the stirring military drama enacted in the mountains, are returning to their homes. General Bell, broken in power, is going to Mexico, where he is to become superintendent of a mine.

More than 1500 miners left Denver yesterday to return to Cripple Creek. Officials of the Western Federation of Miners have sent out bulletins notifying members that since Alva Adams has been elected they can return to the mining camps with safety. The miners have been cautioned to conduct themselves so that no criticism can be offered.

The return of the deported men is watched with some anxiety. The bitterest of feeling exists between the Mine Owners' association and the men accused of inciting trouble in the camp. While an overt act on the part of either might precipitate trouble, this is unlikely, for both sides have expressed the desire for peace.

Governor-elect Adams, in his campaign utterances, promised that within 90 days after taking his seat he would proceed against the men who blew up the railway station at Independence, killing thirteen persons. This promise he repeated yesterday. Already evidence is said to have been procured showing that the outrage was committed by a detective in the employ of the Mine Owners' association. Alfred Patek, head of the Democratic literary bureau, admits this is one of the clews on which Governor Adams will work.

'FRISCO PEOPLE ARE KIND

Officer of Russian Cruiser Lena Speaks of Kindness of Americans.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 10.—A letter from an officer of the Russian auxiliary cruiser Lena, which arrived at San Francisco, September 11, and was detained there under the neutrality laws, is published here. He expresses the highest praise of the cordiality of the San Franciscoans towards the officers and men of the vessel. The writer also assures his countrymen that he has not seen any evidence of alleged hostility towards Russians. The San Franciscoans, he adds, are doing everything in their power to lighten the tedium of the Russians' detention. The officers are literally showered with invitations.

GOVERNMENT REPORT.

Says Corn Crop Exceeds Billion Bushels.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture on the production of corn in 1904 indicate a total yield of about 2,453,000,000 bushels or an average of 26.7 bushels per acre, as compared with an average yield of 25.5 bushels per acre as finally estimated in 1903, 26.8 bushels in 1902 and a ten year average of 24.2 bushels.

The general average yield is 86.2 per cent as compared with 33.1 last year, 80.7 in 1903 and 72.7 in 1901. It is estimated that about 4.6 per cent of the corn crop of 1903 was still in the hands of farmers on November 1, 1904, as compared with 3.2 per cent of the crop of 1902 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1903, 1.9 per cent of the crop of 1901 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1902, and 4.6 per cent of the crop of 1900 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1901.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of buckwheat is 18.9 bushels, against an average yield of 17.7 bushels in 1903, 18.1 in 1902, and a ten year average of 17.9 bushels. The average for quality is 91.5 per cent against 91.4 last year, 88.1 in 1902 and 93.3 in 1901.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of flaxseed is 10.2 bushels, as compared with a final estimate of 8.4 bushels per acre in 1903 and 7.5 bushels in 1902.

The average as to quality is 92.0 per cent as compared with 84.9 one year ago.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of potatoes is 110.4 bushels, against an average yield of 84.7 in 1903, 96 bushels in 1902 and a ten year average of 81 bushels. The average as to quality is 93.4 per cent, as compared with 86.4 per cent one year ago, 90.4 in 1902, and 78.2 in 1901.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of hay is 1.52 tons, against an average yield of 1.54 tons in 1903, 1.50 tons in 1902, and a ten year average of 1.35 tons. The average as to quality is 92.7 per cent against 91.3 one year ago, 85.7 in 1902, and 91.3 in 1901.

The preliminary estimate of average yield per acre of tobacco is 819 pounds, as compared with the final estimate of 786.3 pounds in 1903, 797.3 pounds in 1902, and a six year average of 730.7.

The average as to quality is 89.5 per cent as compared with 85.9 per cent one year ago.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of rough rice is 32.1 bushels, against an average yield of 32.7 bushels in 1903 and 27.9 bushels in 1902.

The report also includes fruits and various minor crops, which will be published in detail in the crop reporter.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Nov. 12.—Bradstreet's says: Interest in the elections and unseasonably warm weather in some sections have retarded trade, but the more optimistic outlook as to the future found reflection later in an enlargement of wholesale and jobbing business, a firmer tone of prices and more assured activity in many leading industries. Official reports of past crop yields and advices of largely increased acreages in fall sown crops were contributors to the confident feeling. In addition, reports as to the outlook for holiday and next spring's trade have proved favorable. Relatively the best reports as to trade and collections have come from the South, but leading Western centers have reported some improvement in re-order business, and there is rather more snap to demand at the East from jobbers and first hands. Collections have been rather better and money has ruled easy. Railway earnings returns point to moderate gains over the good results of last fall, and point to a better distribution of the enlarged business heretofore noted by the railways. Prices testify to demand pressing upon supply in a general level of quotations close to the highest recorded in the past decade.

There has been a shifting of activity from the cruder forms of iron to the more finished products of the steel industry without, however, any diminution of the strength in prices of pig iron, which is fractionally higher in all markets. Indeed, the disinclination of sellers to engage heavily ahead into next year has been a factor in restraining extreme activity in the market for pig. Other metals are strong, copper especially so, and something like a scramble for this metal is reported even at the advance to 14 cents. Coal is more active and bituminous particularly is feeling the improvement. Of the country's leading products, special activity is noted this week in iron and steel, coal, coke, hardware, hides, leather, groceries, lumber and building material, the latter two particularly at the West. Drugs, paints, glass, whiskey, tobacco, live cattle, sheep and hogs note a full seasonable movement at generally satisfactory prices. The advance in leathers makes for a small margin of profit in shoe manufacturing at New England points. Shipments are large, but still behind a year ago.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending November 10 number 184, against 200 last week, 250 in the like week in 1903, 205 in 1902, 213 in 1901 and 227 in 1900.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Nov. 14. — Close. — Surely the bears had their inning today. The rout of the bulls was complete. The close was weak, Market was more or less excited. Liquidation was the principal motive. Net losses amounted to 1½c in the cash, 1⅝c in the December, 1¼c in the May, and 1c flat in the July. No support volunteered at any stage of the game for lower values.

The liquidation, which was inaugurated at the start by the southwest, gained a momentum which could not be checked. Its influence was soon felt throughout the list and the early break became general and pronounced. Every item of news, outside the statistical, which was too old to be taken into consideration, being delayed by wire trouble, was extremely bearish and accentuated the weak situation.

Chiefly was the position of cash wheat. There was absolutely no demand for this commodity. The millers were a nonentity, as they are regarded well taken care of and have sufficient stocks to tide them over until a new phase of the market presents itself. Minneapolis says heavy northwest was against the long cash wheat in elevators. It was easily seen that the liquidation then followed in all directions. World's shipments, while yet unreported, were suspicioned as heavy, the New Yorkers' big decline following weaker Liverpool cables furnishing a clue. Wheat started out weaker, and by the end of the first hour showed net losses amounting to 1c in the cash, ⅝c in the December, ¾c in the May and 1⅛c in the July.

A general apathy settled over the market, deadening business in general. News, what there was of it, was bearish in tenor.

The weather map showed favorable to the development of an increased wheat movement, particularly applying to the southwest. Southwestern elevator people were reporting selling against the larger Oklahoma acreages, and to this was attributed the weaker feeling. Cash, as will be seen by the figures, is in a decidedly weak tone. Minneapolis was in with a wire showing a steady accumulation of wheat stocks in the northwest.

Cables showed Liverpool weaker by ¼c, influenced largely by the fine Argentine weather situation. Advices on the Indian crop situation were bearish, too.

Primary wheat shipments were 904,000 bushels, against 1,400,000 last year; shipments were 379,000 bushels, against 855,000.

Larger receipts in corn and a fine weather situation cut quite a figure in the opening. Values were lower. While December apparently led the decline at the start at ½c bid under yesterday's level, it was regarded too cheap, and at the end of the first hour recovered ¾c of its early loss. May was differently situated. Liberal offerings of this month on a market indicating limited absorbent powers soon forced the price lower, the decline at the end of the hour amounting to ⅝c. Cash and July corn was largely neglected. Cable's news on corn indicated Liverpool to be strong, with cause unassigned.

Losses featured the closing of corn. New cash corn closed at 58¾c. The near future was off ¾c. May and July were off ¼ to ⅜c, respectively. Market was heavy, and was bolstered partially by the decrease in the visible and the amounts on passage. Liquidation was the chief motive, and was inspired by a more pronounced move of the new crop towards the mark. Quality is above par, so gossip says, and the present fine weather is making a wonderful change in the conditioning of the harvest. May continued the subject of the bears' raid, yet the range between high and low points only amounted to ⅝c. Cables closed weaker. Easterners were heavy sellers, and contributed no little aid in forcing down values.

Primary corn receipts today were 488,000 bushels, against 471,000 a year ago; shipments were 128,000 bushels, against 78,000.

While oats is practically featureless as a market, nevertheless the tone holds steady. Opening values showed the December was off ⅛c, reflecting the weakness of corn. During the hour, however, this loss was recovered with the market, holding to yesterday's level. Receipts were about estimates and were partially filling the vacuum caused by the small decrease in last week's stocks. Trade was dull and uninteresting. Demand was in an apathetic state. Offerings were restricted. Undertone is inclined to be bullish.

Oats closed steady, though a slight loss of ⅛c was indicated in the May, the latter reflecting the influence behind May corn. The range was narrow—only ⅛c. Demand was quiet.

There was no change in the clover seed situation. While the prime receipts exceeded those of last year by 120 bags, the shipments discounted the gain, being 480 bags, against none a year ago. The market inversely is inclined to be strong. Merit of present values in this commodity is the chief motive, both in the cash and speculative ends. Trade, however, was quiet.

Clover seed closed steady. No feature was developed. Trading was narrow; demand quiet; offerings restricted; undertone firm.

TOLEDO.

	Nov. 15				Nov. 14
Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Cash	$1.18	$1.18	$1.16¾	$1.16¾	$1.18¼
Dec	1.18¼	1.18¼	1.17¼	1.17¼	1.18⅝
May	1.18½	1.18½	1.17½	1.17½	1.18⅝
July	1.01¼	1.01¼	1.00¼	1.00¼	1.01¼